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ALFONSIN CALLS FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN MINING

PY102240 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD In English 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday called for foreign capital to invest in the country's mining industry and promised legal guarantees to protect investor outlays. Alfonsin, addressing an international conference on mining in Latin America, said foreign investors "will find the legal security and guarantees of reasonable profitability to develop all types of mining projects." The president also said that the government has made available to potential investors a model contract for mining, a guide on "How to do mining business in Argentina," and a mining promotion office.

Potential investors have responded "very positively" to Argentina's main mining project at the moment, the Huemules gold mine, Alfonsin added. About a dozen foreign companies reportedly have submitted bids to explore the field.

Alfonsin also called on Latin American countries to boost mining efforts throughout the continent: The only way out for our peoples from the dilemma of weak (mineral) prices for seller countries and from the constant substitution of minerals by developed countries is to increase regional consumption and to incorporate more value added to the exportation of (mining) products. "We have to stop exporting primary material in order to export manufactured products," he said.

Alfonsin added that exporting more would not reduce continental consumption of minerals. Latin America "can satisfy its needs for the next 100 years and increase exports of various minerals like iron, copper, nickle, lithium, uranium, tin and coal," he said.

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The conference, being held at Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires headquarters through tomorrow, is sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission, the European Community and the Latin American Mining Organization, among other groups.

ITALY'S SPADOLINI SIGNS ACCORD, ENDS VISIT

AU101925 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] (ANSA) Buenos Aires, September 10 -- Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini wound up his visit to Argentina today with a visit to the military college of Buenos Aires and a press conference.

Yesterday evening, Spadolini paid courtesy visits to the presidents of the Senate and Lower House. At the press conference today, Spadolini said his conversations with the Senate and Lower House presidents and other legislators had dealt with the Argentine parliament, political parties and the electoral systems in Italy and Argentina.

In reply to a question on Argentina's foreign debts, the Italian visitor said, "We discussed the possibility of finding a new solution to the problem", which he said is "of a political nature whose solution requires much imagination".

Before departing for Rome, Spadolini and his Argentine counterpart Roque Carranza signed a bilateral cooperation agreement on exchange of information and military technical assistance. The accord also provides for technology transfer in co-production of defense equipment.

Government Says No Dialogue

PY102351 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpts] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has ordered economic authorities not to establish a dialogue with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]. Therefore, the debate that was proposed by the COB will not be held this Thursday. The president also stated that the COB should lift the general strike before starting talks with the executive branch. Here are the statements by Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez:

[Begin recording] [Bedregal] The COB national meeting has agreed to hold discussions with the government and we are, as we always have been, willing to do so. However, we will talk within a normal framework, as ordered by the president. As long as there is a general or indefinite strike, and the distinction between the two should be explained, the government will not establish a dialogue.

[Question indistinct]

[Bedragal] We have always favored a public debate. Holding a private meeting without the presence of the public is a despicable thing. We requested a debate in a letter. This was before the COB ordered its 48- and 72-hour strikes. We requested that the debate be made in public. This is very important.

[Question indisctint]

[Bedregal] It is one thing to establish a dialogue and another to allow them to exert unlawful pressures. This is the main problem that is concerning us because by these pressures they are bypassing the state power and defying the institutional regime of the country. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ASKS FOR END TO AGITATION

PY110237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Bolivian Armed Forces Commander General Simon Sejas today called on citizens, labor, and political leaders to put an end to the climate of social agitation and announced that the Armed Forces will guarantee order and social peace. After meeting with the nation's president and captain general of the Armed Forces, Victor Paz Estenssoro, the Armed Forces commander said that the serious economic crisis the country is suffering will not be solved with stoppages, strikes, and road blockades. All state installations and strategic economic centers will be guarded by police and Army personnel to prevent occupations and blockades, General Sejas announced.

The Bolivian Workers Federation (COB) began a general strike 7 days ago, in protest of the neoliberal economic policy implemented by the government on 29 August, a policy that froze salaries, liberalized prices, allowed workers to be fired, devalued the currency, liberalized foreign trade, and decentralized public enterprises. After proposing a dialogue with the labor leaders, the government decided to postpone it until the COB lifts the strike.

Political circles estimate that the polarization of forces is becoming stronger all the time, and that the government and the COB are radicalizing their positions, thus jeopardizing constitutional stability.

MINISTER ON RESULTS OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

PY101312 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Planning and Coordination Minister Dr Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has made some statements to Radio Panamericana on the new economic policy, making some clarifications and explaining some details that have created confusion among the union sectors. Referring to provisions in the decree enacted on 29 August, Bedregal Gutierrez said this is the most serious decision made in the past 50 years.

[Begin Bedregal recording -- in progress] ...economic policy that has been made in the past 50 years in Bolivia. This policy will require some time in order to assess its results. In less than 2 weeks, the results are already positive. The first indications are the reduction of prices after tremendous jumps and stability in the foreign currency exchange market, which has virtually wiped out speculation. The small businessmen no longer have the profit margins they had in the past. The functioning of an adequate [words indistinct]. This is not merchandise that someone else has sold us. This is simply a problem based on the true situation of our reserves and our possibilities [passage indistinct].

We must make it clear though, that we cannot continue to increase our deficit, which is the main reason for our national disaster. We will curb the deficit through drastic cuts in the luxury expenses incurred by the government. We have already reported that this means the closing of diplomatic missions. Surely, more than 50 percent of the diplomatic missions will be closed. We will reduce the number of cars in the country. [Words indistinct] the reassignment of nonessential government officials. For example, over the past 3 years, 32,000 nonessential government officials have started collecting from the treasury. At this time, they are obviously not necessary. The reassignment of the manpower to the [government-owned] enterprises means to recycle the manpower to new areas.

In this regard, we have scheduled the arrival of IDB, World Bank and U.S. AID missions toward the end of the month in order to have the funds to create new programs and projects totaling nearly $1 billion. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER DENIES SALARY READJUSTMENT RUMORS

PY110218 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Labor Minister Walter Costas Badani has stated that his ministry will keep its promise of not paying workers for strike days. Asked about the losses caused by the strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation, he said that an assessment is being made. Costas Badani lamented the fact that the workers adopted this extreme measure without having first listened to the government. [Begin recording] I deeply regret the fact that workers have adopted this measure without having first listened to the government regarding the new national economic life. [end recording]

The labor minister has denied rumors that salaries will be readjusted.

[Begin recording] I have never said that salaries will be readjusted, because the salary system and the government social policy follow a perfectly established model as explained before. [end recording]

The labor minister also said that salaries have never been reduced, and as established, bonuses will be included in the salaries.

INDUSTRY MINISTER NOTES FALL IN STAPLES PRICES

PY101628 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Ascarrunz has said the prices of staples have dropped. He said this can be proven by reports of the National Statistics Institute. He said prices are decreasing because of the implementation of the current economic policy and because housewives are understanding the free supply and demand system that is regulating the prices of several staple products. He also reported that an over-supply of goods could be seen in the markets this weekend, which is something that has not happened in a long time. He said traders no longer buy goods on the so-called black market because there are large stocks of merchandise available, which can be directly distributed to consumers. Ascarrunz explained that when consumers have a choice among different prices and quality, the supply is subject to the demand. This is the reason why the prices of several staples have fallen, he said.

DECREE SUMMONS BANK WORKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

PY110243 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The government has released Decree 21066 summoning the workers of the Central Bank to return to work. The decree states:

The Bolivian Central Bank, in accordance with its statute and the rights granted it by Decree 21060 of 29 August 1985 as one of the basic organizations of the state, has the responsibility to preserve the country's monetary and financial services because the country's economic stability depends on the bank's normal activities. The Central Bank's executive board has reported the illegal suspension of bank activities by its workers, and the ministerial resolution 591-85 of 4 September 1985 approved by the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development has declared the strike illegal. Decree 1958 of 16 March 1950, Decree 2565 of 6 June 1971, and Article 118 of the Labor Law prohibit the suspension of public services, and the Bolivian Central Bank is a public service organization. According to the national judicial system, anyone who damages state property or assets becomes liable for such damage. It is the duty of the government to enforce the law and preserve public order.

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. Any employee or worker of the Bolivian Central Bank, La Paz office, who does not come to work or does not execute his functions as of 0830 on 11 Septmeber 1985 will be subject to immediate dismissal without the right for reinstatement.

Article 2. In order to cover the vacancies that may occur and to guarantee the normal operation of the Bolivian Central Bank, authorization has been given to hire new personnel including those in retirement.

COB CENTRAL OFFICE IN TEACHERS CLUB DYNAMITED

PY110355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Jose Justiniano, one of the secretaries for organizational affairs of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has reported that the COB's central office, where its executive committee was holding a meeting to assess the general strike prevailing throughout the country, was the object today of a second dynamite attack.

The explosion occurred on the floor below the meeting room, and according to Justiniano, fortunately it only caused property damage and no casualties. Yesterday, a few hours before the important meeting of union leaders during which the Bolivian workers decreed a general strike throughout the country, repudiating the new economic plan implemented by the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro, the COB was shocked by an explosion that shattered some windows. Justiniano accused the government of causing these attacks with the purpose of threatening the union leaders. He added that this is the government method of dialogue, via terrorism. If the government fails to prove who is responsible for these attacks, it will be obvious that government members are directly responsible, Justiniano stated. He added that regardless of the threats, the workers are firm in their decisions. The COB has decreed a general and national strike, beginning today, against the government economic plan which includes a salary freeze, decentralization of the petroleum and mining enterprises, free imports, the free pricing of staples, and the recovery of the Bolivian peso in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Attack Denounced

PY092001 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Javier Suarez, the executive secretary of the Federation of Urban Teachers of La Paz Department, has denounced the dynamite attack carried out against the urban teachers club. Suarez said: This attack is aimed against the Bolivian teachers, and drastic measures will be taken once the general meeting of the La Paz urban teachers concludes.

[Begin Suarez recording] During this meeting, in the presence of newsmen, we want to denounce the attack perpetrated against the urban teachers club this morning at approximately 0130. We believe that this is not the way toward the future of a country. We believe that this is not the democracy that the Bolivian people and thus the teachers have sought. The Teachers Federation and all the teachers want to express their strongest protest of these attempts to muzzle the people, at the same time telling the government officials that we will not be intimidated by this method, which seeks to muzzle the teachers. [end recording]

Suarez explained that the attack took place on the doorstep of the teachers club at approximately 0100. No victims were reported, but there was some damage.

POLICE DISCOVER BOMB ON TRAIN; MINISTER COMMENTS

PY062237 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] After the announcement extending the strike, the interior and labor ministers called a press conference. The ministers exhorted the workers to desist from their extreme measures, saying that effective solutions to the acute crisis of the country cannot be achieved through such measures. Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy reported, to newsmen from various media, an event which has been thoroughly investigated by state security organizations.

[Begin recording] A parcel was found at the (Porapora) railway station in the back of a car. When the parcel was examined by the Explosives Unit of the Bolivian Police, it was found to be a high-powered bomb. [passage indistinct] This shows that the (?unions) are being used by elements who try to (?disrupt) the democratic system in this country. [end recording]

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy then announced that all legal methods granted by the Constitution will be used to establish order and discipline in the country. He condemned the attitude of extremist groups who wish to thwart the constitutional process in the country.

PINOCHET RENEWS EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR 6 MONTHS

PY101455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- President Augusto Pinochet has again declared a state of danger to the domestic tranquillity in Chile and renewed for another 6 months the extraordinary powers that allow him to repress any opposition to his military regime. The measures, which are published in today's OFFICIAL GAZETTE, will go into force tomorrow on the date of the anniversary of the government, which came to power 12 years ago through a military coup that overthrew socialist President Salvador Allende.

While the threat to peace continues, the president can:
Detail people in places other than prisons for up to 20 days;
Ban meetings and reject the creation, issuing, or circulation of new publications;
Prohibit people from entering the country and expel residents;
Confine people to remote places within Chile for a period of up to 3 months.

The punishment does not come within the jurisdiction of the courts and it can only be lifted by the head of state himself.

Special Curfew Imposed

PY110005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Military officials have unexpectedly imposed a 3-hour curfew for the early hours of 11 September which is the 12th anniversary of the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The curfew is normally enforced from 0200 to 0500 but is not enforced on holidays. Even though the anniversary of the military government was declared a holiday, an edict released this afternoon by the chief of the emergency zone stated that the curfew would be enforced.

The edict did not indicate the reasons for this decision but reliable sources said that officials are taking a hard position as a result of last week's incidents that caused 10 deaths during the day of protest sponsored by the National Workers Command. After several nights of disturbances in the poor neighborhoods surrounding this capital, rumors have been circulating among inhabitants about possible assaults and looting which, according to press reports, have created real paraonia.

No State of Siege Expected

PY101637 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Government Secretary General Javier Cuadras has said that the government could resort to the necessary legal tools to safeguard order. During a television program Minister Cuadras stated that a political authority can always resort to the legal tools at hand, among them the state of siege, if circumstance require it.

When asked about the atmosphere of violence in some neighborhoods, and the possibility that the government might once again implement the state of siege if the protests continue, Minister Cuadras answered [passage indistinct] in our capacity as government have adopted a series of measures that have gradually reestablished normalcy.

Minister Cuadras then went on to say that the political authorities can always resort to the legal tools at hand, among them the state of siege, if circumstances require it but that a situation of this nature is not expected.

BUSTOS, SEGUEL IN COURT ON RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PY101619 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] After interrogating them yesterday, Judge Sergio Valenzuela freed Rodolfo Seguel and Manuel Bustos. The two union leaders were summoned by the Interior Ministry on charges submitted to the court against the instigators and organizers of the acts of violence on 4 and 5 September. Judge Valenzuela questioned the two leaders for a long time. After the interrogation Bustos and Seguel left the court building.

NATIONAL VANGUARD MOVEMENT SCORES NATIONAL ACCORD

PY101727 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The 1980 Constitution is realistic and modern and it interprets the national community's needs. This was stated in a communique issued by the National Directorate of the National Vanguard Movement in view of statements by a group of politicians contained in the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy.

The declaration goes on to say that it is obvious that the political intentions of the National Accord overlook a main point: to admit the existence and validity of the Constitution currently in force, as the basic and representative guidelines on which the coexistence of Chilean society is currently based. The communique adds that those politicians who did not propose valid alternatives to the national community are now giving totalitarism a hand through the ambiguous terms of the accord.

According to the National Vanguard declaration, nationalism reiterates its stance and maintains that there is no room within the Chilean community for the antipatriotic. Therefore, it is not enough to condemn the communist party, which is not specificially identified. The declaration ends by stating that a political proposal that adequately refers to the characteristics of our historical development must specify what role the Armed Forces play since they are the center of the country's historic continuity.

PCCH'S LUIS CORVALAN ON UNITY OF OPPOSITION

PY100100 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 3-9 Sep 85, pp 25-27

["Text" of interview granted to ANALISIS by Secretary General of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] Luis Corvalan at the Latin American foreign debt meeting in Havana -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [ANALISIS] The regime accuses the PCCH of being one of the main agents of violence in the country...

[Corvalan] We all know the origin of violence. The conclusions of the investigation by Judge Canovas show the origins. The regime has kept itself in power through terror. The number of victims is well known. Violence is concentration camps, torture, killings, disappearances, thousands of people in jail, hundreds of thousands people exiled, unemployment, hunger, the unbreathable atmosphere in which Chileans live in their own country, the lack of press freedom, the permanant state of exception, the police raids in the poor neighborhoods, the arbitrary arrest of hundreds of people -- all this is violence.

[ANALISIS] It seems that you believe that popular violence can put an end to institutionalized violence, and for that reason, as can be understood from the conclusions of the latest PCCH plenum, you promote popular violence to end the current regime.

[Corvalan] Fascist violence is one thing, and the means the people have been forced to use to defend themselves from such aggression is another. So, when Carabineros go into the neighborhoods to repress, they find some resistance, the people confront them.

[ANALISIS] But the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) exists and the people associate it with the apparatus of the PCCH. This group engages in violent actions in which there have been, at times, innocent victims.

[Corvalan] The PCCH is a political organization. The FPMR is an autonomous military organization. Communists can be found in the ranks of the FPMR, but not only communists. The FPMR is not the armed branch of the people, or it at least intends to be. The FPMR has gone into combat through blackouts, sabotage of the electrical network, and construction of barricades in the neighborhoods in order to protest and to defend the people from police raids. I believe that these actions are accepted and priased by the population, and that they are a contribution to the development of the people's struggle for democracy.

[ANALISIS] What happens when there are innocent victims, the results of errors in some actions?

[Corvalan] I have read some documents of the FPMR expressing its concern for avoiding innocent victims. I don't know what cases of error you refer to...there might be a case where an error was committed, in which an incident occurred in an action that in principle was correct. However, this does not invalidate the role of the FPMR.

[ANALISIS] Some say that the unity of the opposition would be facilitated if the PCCH would commit itself in writing to refrain from using violent methods for awhile. Would the PCCH be willing to make such a commitment for the sake of unity?

[Corvalan] I want to make a comment first: We do not believe that unity depends on that commitment. We do not believe that it is necessary for the communists to sign or relinquish anything. We do not believe that the Christian Democratic Party, or the Radical Party, or the Republican Party should sign any document relinquishing some of their principles, postulates, or modes of action. Only a decision and the understanding that neither the Democratic Alliance nor any other bloc alone has sufficient strength to end the dictatorship are needed. Now my answer: We are and always will be willing to examine any proposition conducive to ending the dictatorship. Let someone responsible tell us concretely what violent methods are objectionable, and what we will do together to speed the downfall of the dictatorship, should we for the sake of unity decide to consider a proposal to suspend one or another mode of action.

[ANALISIS] The archbishop of Santiago is determined to seek the reconciliation of Chileans. Do you believe that this reconciliation is possible?

[Corvalan] I read information on the first meeting Archbishop Fresno promoted to seek reconciliation. The participants of this meeting were Francisco Bulnes, the Marquess Bulnes, Allamand, and Pedro Correa of the National Party, all of them prominent figures of the right who have supported the regime for a long time, in addition to Abeliuk, Gabriel Valdes, Carlos Briones, and Silva Cimma. Some of these people deserve my respect and appreciation, beginning with Cardinal Fresno. But will there be a reconciliation among them? I don't know. It does not make sense to me.

[ANALISIS] Do you believe that this call for reconciliation could have negative effects on social mobilization?

[Corvalan] I believe that social mobilization is gaining and must gain momentum, regardless. If reconciliation means the union of all Chileans who stand for democracy, as is stated more definitively in the words of the latest declaration of the Episcopate than in the words of the cardinal, I believe it will be a positive fact, bringing us closer to rapprochement, to understanding, to an agreement to overcome such a tumultuous period in the life of the country.

[ANALISIS] How far to the right are you prepared to go looking for agreements and unity?

[Corvalan] For the time being we are willing to go as far as the Republican Right and even a bit further, to contact the nationalists if they are willing to meet us halfway.

[ANALISIS] Is the PCCH undertaking any concrete actions to build this unity that is being talked about so much?

[Corvalan] Unity is not an easy problem, and bringing it about has always been difficult. We believe that unity is built through struggle, joint actions and onslaught toward the fulfillment of people's claims. The road toward unity has been paved by the national protests and the nationwide strike that was staged in October last year. The road has been difficult, there has been some absenteeism, but the people have kept forging forward. Among the various difficulties we must mention are those that are created by people who claim that the communists must foresake certain principles or methods before understandings can be reached. Ideological or methodological uniformity is not a prerequisite for unity. What is needed is for all of us to understand that we are dealing with a dictatorship, that it is enough, that the country has been harmed too much, that most Chileans want this situation to end, that we have many points in common, not just differences, and that we must seek agreement on these points. Otherwise, we will be simply playing into the hands of the enemy, giving up the struggle and sitting back to wait for 1989. This attitude will only prolong the people's suffering. In order to attain unity some people must forget their desire to prevail over others and let life, people and events decide who will prevail over whom. The lack of an agreement is hampering the struggle. The people are much more important than the leaders. I feel that the political leaders have not been worthy of the sacrifices and the headway that the people have been making as far as the struggle and the quest for understanding goes.

[ANALISIS] Is this supposed to be self-criticism or just criticism directed at the rest of the opposition?

[Corvalan] Both. We communists do not believe that we have been error-free even though our mistakes are mainly not having done what we should have done. People abroad keep asking why Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil have succeeded while Chile has not?

[ANALISIS] Why do you think Chile has failed?

[Corvalan] Because of some people's lust for power, because they fear a possible development of a mass movement that could lead to a radical solution, or because they take into account first the wishes of the Armed Forces and the U.S. Department of State.

[ANALISIS] Could it not be that a certain amount of willfulness on the PCCH's part when diagnosing the situation is hampering the unity? For example, the papers of the PCCH conference and other official documents have stated that Pinochet could be ousted in 1984...

[Corvalan] That is not the way it had been stated. It has been said, and I will repeat it, that we believe that the dictatorship could be toppled in the short term if we all joined the struggle and displayed unity and understanding. This would open new prospects for the people, would fuel the struggle and give rise to taking to the streets, and this would have great influence on the Armed Forces and different sectors of the dictatorship itself.

[ANALISIS] Some people have said that the communists do not want Pinochet out right now, that they hope things will get worse...

[Corvalan] We want what the people want: democracy right now. We want Pinochet to leave this very day, if possible, we want all of us to agree regarding social mobilization and other issues, including an interim government, a provisional government and whatever must come next. If we cannot reach an agreement on everything then at least we can reach one on the aspects that will allow this situation to end so that the citizens can decide. This is the urgent part. We are not afraid of any solution that does not happen to be the most progressive, the best, the one we are sure Chile needs. There could be a solution that would not satisfy us 100 percent, but even so it would be a great victory. A change from the fascist dictatorship to a democracy as in Argentina or Uruguay would be great, without this meaning that we would discontinue our struggle for a more progressive democracy.

[ANALISIS] People say in Chile that opinions differ within the PCCH. There are some doubts about the unity of your party. It is being said that the youth and the FPMR are the most progressive sectors, that there are "doves" and "Cambodians." The letter Gabriel Valdes sent to the PCCH before the elections in the Christian Democratic Party mentioned this division...

[Corvalan] Many things have been said about the communists. There are some things that are very difficult to understand for someone that is not a communist, such as the fact that the PCCH is the only party that has truly managed to preserve its unity. Other parties have not split but different trends and leanings coexist within them. We do not have these problems. We are a party that is organically, ideologically and politically united by central policy and leadership. This does not mean that all communists have the same opinion. It could happen that one communsit may not have exactly the same opinion as another communist with regard to a given event. Some people believe that the communist youth sets the course for the party, others say that the FPMR gives some militaristic features to the party. Neither is correct. The party guides the youth and the party also guides the comrades that belong to the FPMR. There are some communists who have been on the front line for many, many years and, of course, there are thousands of youths who became communist after the coup d'etat. These youngsters have an incredibly rebellious spirit. The youths, that grow up in the atmosphere of a fascist dictatorship are more rebellious than usual. You can see these young communists at the barricades, in downtown hit-and-run demonstrations against the Carabineros, among students of other leanings hurling Molotov cocktails and fighting with the courage and decisiveness that not all communists over 50 have. The only thing we do not want is apathetic youngsters who cross their arms and do nothing. It does not matter if some of these youngsters exaggerate on occasion. Who hasn't done the same in his life? We are proud of our youth who feel a great deal of respect and love for the party.

[ANALISIS] There is a feeling in Chile that the Democratic Alliance, the Socialist Bloc and the Democratic and Popular Movement are exhausted. What do you think?

[Corvalan] As far as the Democratic and Popular Movement is concerned, I can tell you flatly that it is not exhausted. It has a place in the heart of the people because of its fighting attitude and its quest for a progressive solution. I do not want to discuss the other political coalitions. I would like to say, however, that the lack of understanding between the three opposition blocs is definitely out of place.

The right thing to do would be to find some way to reach an agreement which does not have to be epitomized, as some people believe, by a single political front. We could pay more attention to social agreements, to the social agreement groups that the National Workers Command proposed 2 years ago. These social agreement groups that can be found in many places could crop up by the thousands if we all made up our minds to have a go at it.

[ANALISIS] The Democratic Intransigence [ID] appeared during the state of seige. What is your opinion of this initiative?

[Corvalan] The birth of the ID was a very important step forward in the guest for the unity of forces that want a democratic option. We fully support the ID declaration that opposes a conciliatory attitude. The ID is a broad front open for all which encompasses many politicans who represent most of the opposition spectrum. The ID is currently in the process of setting up its organization throughout the country. It could develop further -- we will have to wait and see -- as long as its members keep working at it and if the obstacles for an agreement of all the opposition prevail, then perhaps the ID could well become even more important, capable of mobilizing most of the population.

REFUGEE FROM SWEDISH EMBASSY LEAVES COUNTRY

PY110310 Santiago Radio Chilean in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Patricia Perez Vera, who had taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy along with two other people in January of this year, left for Mendoza, Argentina, this afternoon. Vera, who is 6 months pregnant, is suffering from complications in the pregnancy. The Interior Ministry decided to authorize her to leave the country for humanitarian reasons, the charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy reported. The charge d'affaires said that Patricia left for Mendoza, Argentina, where she has relatives.

It should be recalled that in January, three people, Patricia Perez Vera included, took refuge in the embassy although this country cannot grant asylum because it has not signed agreements regarding asylum with any Latin American Country. Government authorities later accused the three refugees of participation in an attack on a Carabinero. Precinct in La Cisterna, during which two policemen died.

Warrants for the arrest of these three refugees have been issued and are still valid. The other two people involved remain in the Swedish Embassy.

TERRORISTS ATTACK, BURN BUS IN VALPARAISO

PY101537 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Report from Valparaiso]

[Excerpt] Three people wounded and over 1 million Chilean pesos in damages are the results of an attack on a bus of the Expreso (Gin) line. The bus was set on fire as it traveled along (Rasuris) Avenue near the corner of Edwards Street. Firemen of the 5th and 11th brigades were unable to save the bus, license plate No FX3396, which was being driven by Oscar Alvear Robles and belonged to Rodrigo Sanchez Frutos. According to witnesses, the bus caught fire shortly after a group of unidentified individuals hurled two incendiary devices into the vehicle and fled from the site.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING FARC TRUCE PROPOSAL

PA092346 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The government is considering the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, proposal to extend the truce for 9 more months. Once an agreement is reached, it will be submitted to a council of ministers.

So far, the Farmers Association of Colombia, the Businessmen's Association of Colombia, and the Liberal Party, among others, have expressed opposition to extending the truce.

'SUBVERSIVE GROUPS' DENOUNCE FARC-UP, PCC

PA091649 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 85 p 3-a

[Text] Three subversive groups have reaffirmed their declaration of total war against the Communist Party, FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], and the Patriotic Union (UP), asserting that these organizations have betrayed the revolution, are murdering guerrillas, and are carrying out military actions that they later attribute to other rebel movements to malign them.

The three guerrilla groups are the Ricardo Franco Front, a FARC splinter group; the EPL [Popular Liberation Army], which has Maoist leanings; and the pro-Indian Quintin Lame Command. They have given documents to the news media announcing their decision, which was made independently.

The Jesus Maria Alzate Front of the EPL, which operates in Uraba, has stated that following a recent meeting between the Verification Committee, the EPL, and FARC, "we have again been the target of the so-called Colombian Communist Party [PCC], which is trying to make us appear in the eyes of the people as opponents to the peace efforts initiated last year. The PCC is playing an important role in spreading slander against the movement which is a standard bearer in defense of Marxist-Leninist positions."

This front has also noted that the FARC, through pressure on the Antioquia and Bogota news media, has blamed the EPL for the murder in Apartado of Dr Carlos Arturo Roldan Betancur. "The killers are well-known members of FARC-UP who dedicate themselves to all sorts of assassinations to secure, through terror, political and ideological achievements," the front noted.

The front has stated that it is declaring war on FARC because FARC wants to smear the image of "our commander, Oscar William Calvo, and on several occasions it has called him Commander Botella [bottle] and accused him of being a drunkard and a degenerate." The front has promised that its men will avenge the deaths of Roldan Betancur and Jose Isaac Saavedra, "innocent victims of the revisionist party and its armed activities."

Meanwhile, the Ricardo Franco Front has issued a communique entitled "An Eye for An Eye," which states that "it has not been defeated and will not yield in the face of the already-known outrageous proclamations of war to the death issued by the central staff of the FARC-UP -- the puppet armed branch of the PCC -- against our fighters. On the contrary, we will continue defending this phase of the revolutionary struggle. This situation has forced us to abandon our defensive position and to launch our military offensive against sold-out revolutionaries. In this, we have had the support of other organizations."

The communique notes that in Jambalo, Cauca Department, members of the administrative command were brutally and mercilessly murdered by the VI FARC-UP Front when they were obtaining supplies. Because of this and because we have an indomitable fighting spirit, we will continue with our military actions at the national level against the bourgeois Communist Party, its armed branch, and its political headquarters, the communique states. Traitor Jaime Caicedo Turriago (International relations secretary of the PCC) paid his dues on 28 August.

The Quintin Lame Command will punish the VI FARC Front because it is responsible for the Jambalo, Cauca, massacre in which three Indians, two businessmen, one boy, and a bilingual (Paez-Spanish) professor, Rosa Elena Toconas, died. The massacre took place on 11 August.

The decision appears in a communique that states:

"The Quintin Lame Command declares:

1. Various communications means have linked our command with recent operations, such as the 26 August attack on Padilla, an attack on 28 August on Miranda, the assassination of the mayor of Corinto, and attacks on buses, trucks, etc., all in northern Cauca Department. The Quintin Lame Command did not participate in any of these attacks and this is not the way we operate. The command always takes credit for operations it carries out.

"2. It is also untrue that our command is preparing joint operations with the Ricado Franco Front or the M-19 [19 April Movement]. We have good relations with those organizations and with other armed groups, but our work depends basically on the problems and needs of the Indian population.

"3. We state our fraternal solidarity with the M-19 companeros over the death of leader Ivan Mariono Ospina, who helped us unselfishly when we were just beginning.

"4. We condemn the massacre committed by the VI FARC Front in Jambalo. Our command will do everything possible to punish the perpetrators of this vile crime."

ARMY, M-19 INVOLVED IN 2-3 SEP CLASHES

PA100210 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 85 p 9 A

[Article by German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpts] The provisional casualty toll of the bloody clashes between Ayacucho Battalion troops and M-19 [19 April Movement] forces that have been taking place in the foothills of the Central Mountains since Monday is 5 noncommissioned officers, 6 soldiers, and 19 guerrillas killed and 12 soldiers injured.

The clashes are taking place in a vast mountainous region in the municipalities of Buga, Caicedonia, Sevilla, and Tulua, especially in the El Rosario stream and the Canon de la Suisa sector.

These operations have involved troops from the 3rd (Cali) and 8th (Armenia) Brigades, the Ayacucho (Manizales), Vencedores (Cartago), Palace (Buga), and Cisneros (Armenia) Battalions, and rebels from the M-19's "Mariscal Sucre" Front, led by Liberdo Parra, who is apparently supported by Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez.

The troops are using heavy mountain equipment and an armored helicopter.

The clashes started when the M-19 ambushed a patrol covering the Barragan rural area in Tulua District. The rebels attacked the soldiers with rockets and bombs. One sergeant and eight soldiers of the Army's Special Forces, which operate out of Sevilla, bordering Quindio, were killed.

Yesterday armored helicopters conducted an impressive deployment of troops and arms in several municipalities to prevent the arrival of guerrilla reinforcements from the left bank of the Cauca River, where El Dovio and Bolivar are located, and where there are M-19 groups led by Gustavo Arias Londono, alias "Boris." In the afternoon the Army conducted a broad operation against a guerrilla stronghold located by air surveillance in Canon de la Suiza. At dusk, troops with heavy equipment headed in that direction with the support of helicopters and special task groups.

ARMY-REBEL CLASHES LEAVE 30 DEAD IN VALLE

PA080432 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The military operations have continued in the mountain region of Valle Department following recent skirmishes that have left a toll of 30 dead, including M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas and Army troops. Our correspondent, Mario Arboleda, went to Barragan, Santa Lucia, and Sevilla, regions in which peasants are enduring the direct results of the strife.

[Begin recording] [Arboleda] Here in Barragan, one of the highest corregimientos of the central mountain range, we are exactly 3,800 meters above sea level. Here, combined Army and police troops are staging actions in support of their men, who have engaged in clashes for 72 hours with M-19 rebels. In the past few hours in this mountainous region of Barragan, guerrilla columns led by Oscar and supported by Gustavo Londono, alias Boris, a lawyer from Quindio, have met in fierce clashes with combined Army and police troops. In escaping from Barragan, the rebels are fleeing through the central range of mountains into Tolima Department. [End recording]

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN, PRC AMBASSADORS -- New Indian Ambassador Mukur Kanto Khisha and new PRC Ambassador Li Guoxin have presented their credentials to President Belisario Betancur. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Aug 85 p 12 c PA]

NEW DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER -- German Bula Escobar has been appointed new labor and social security deputy minister. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Sep 85 PA]

MARIJUANA SEIZURE -- Valledupar -- The narcotics police of Cesar Department in the last few hours seized 73 tons of marijuana in a warehouse in a rural area in the Perija Mountains. They arrested seven drug traffickers. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Sep 85 p 1 PA]

GUAYAQUIL MAYOR FILES SUIT AGAINST U.S. ENVOY

PA102057 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Quito, 10 Sep (DPA) -- Guayaquil Mayor Abdala Bucaram announced today that U.S. Ambassador to Quito Fernando Rondon will be taken to court on charges of "offending the Ecuadoran Armed Forces and Ecuador's sovereignty." According to Bucaram, a suit has already been filed with the Superior Court of Justice in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city.

Bucaram, who is also director of the opposition Roldosist Party, is currently in hiding to elude an arrest warrant issued by a government official who accused him of "spreading false rumors" and sentenced him to 4 days in prison. The mayor's sister, Deputy Elsa Bucaram, made the announcement about the U.S. ambassador being taken to court.

According to Bucaram, Rondon showed up at his office at noon on 27 August to "protest" the mayor's assertion that the CIA had been "implicated" in the death of former Ecuadoran President Jaime Roldos. Roldos, who was Mayor Bucaram's brother-in-law, died in an airplane crash near the Peruvian border on 24 May 1981. The Bucaram family claims it was an "assassination" and has blamed U.S. intelligence services for it.

According to the mayor, the ambassador asserted that "the United States has the moral obligation to rule these peoples and guard peace so that no politician in a subordinate country can accuse the CIA." He added that this accusation "would create problems for the country," Bucaram claims. The U.S. ambassador reportedly also said that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces are "incompetent" and that, therefore, it is necessary "to intervene and exert some pressure."

Even as the announcement was being made that the U.S. ambassador would be taken to court, police were conducting an intense search for Bucaram, who has rejected his sentencing and accused the government of adopting retaliatory measures against him. He has also filed a suit of jurisdiction [demanda de competencia] in an effort to get his case transferred to the Superior Court of Justice.

Meanwhile, Guayaquil's municipal employees began a strike in support of the mayor, and hundreds of demonstrators have engaged in serious clashes with the police, as a result of which at lease 26 people were detained.

The U.S. Embassy has not commented on the announcement that Ambassador Rondon will be taken to court.

NEW DELHI EMBASSY CLOSED FOR 'ECONOMIC REASONS'

PA101659 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government last night stated that diplomatic relations with India have not been harmed by the closing of the Ecuadoran diplomatic mission in New Delhi. A bulletin issued by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry stated that the government decided to close the embassy in February solely for economic reasons. A dispatch from New Delhi had reported that the diplomatic mission was closed after the appearance of controversial reports to the effect that Ecuador had supposedly recognized the Sikh nation in exile. The Ecuadoran Government quickly denied that report and expressed its recognition of the legitimate Government of India. The Foreign Ministry noted that Ecuador and India have maintained relations since November 1969 and that since that time there have been friendly ties between the two countries.

WAGNER SAYS SHINING PATH 'PRACTICALLY DESTROYED'

PY082314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said today in Luanda, Angola, that in his country the Maoist guerrilla organization Shining Path has been practically destroyed. The minister, who heads the Peruvian deelgation to the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the Angolan capital, told the press that the Shining Path is no longer considered a political alternative in Peru. This Maoist organization has been unable to promote a revolution, Wagner said.

The fact that it does not follow a specific political plan or claim responsibility for its actions is indeed something strange and unique in Latin America and perhaps in the entire world, Wagner said. He justified his statement on the grounds that the peasants did not support the guerrillas when they settled in the Ayacucho provinces. The Shining Path had considerable problems with the Ayacucho peasants when the organization tried to introduce a new socioeconomic system unrelated to the traditional structure, he added.

Finally, the minister said that the new administration headed by President Alan Garcia, who took office in July 1985, will implement a peaceful and democratic revolution.

WAGNER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY101410 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has warned that if war breaks out in Central America a tremendous setback will occur in the integration and coordination process of the Latin American countries. Wagner returned to Lima in the early morning hours of 9 September after attending the meeting of Nonaligned Countries in Luanda, Angola.

Concerning the situation prevailing in Central America, Wagner said a peaceful solution can be found if each country involved cooperates in its achievement.

Referring to the foreign debt issue, Wagner said a political understanding among all the parties involved is necessary. He said an important step forward is the recognition that payment of the debt should not undermine social and economic structures.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARD AIR AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY101446 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The first steps are being taken to establish guidelines for an air agreement with the United States. Transportation and Communications Minister Jose Murgia has stated that the first steps have been taken, at the ambassadorial level, to establish guidelines for a commercial air agreement with the United States. Murgia added that the agreement is to be established between the two governments without resorting to third parties, based on decisions by U.S. commercial air authorities concerning the establishment of the appropriate frameworks and qualifications.

In this regard, the minister said that next week he will hold meetings with officials of the U.S. Embassy in Peru. Murgia made these statements in Congress after meeting with members of the Senate Transportation and Communications Committee, chaired by Cesar Robles.

BAR ASSOCIATION SEEKS DISMISSAL OF SUPREME COURT

PY071723 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] (Moises Tandini Delvalle), deputy for American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] and member of the Chamber of Deputies Justice Commission, said today that he has received an accusation from the Bar Association seeking the dismissal of 17 members of the Supreme Court for having committed serious irregularities while exercising their duties.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Deputy (Moises Tandini), being a member of the Justice Commission, you are aware that President Alan Garcia has asked for an immediate moral cleanup of the judicial branch. Have any accusations been made in this connection?

[Tandini] Yes, right now there is a formal accusation in the hands of the Chamber of Deputies, submitted by the chairman of the Peruvian Bar Association against all the members of the Supreme Court of the republic. The accusation contains documentary evidence that they have abused authority and neglected duty and [words indistinct]. I, as a member of the Justice Commission, and all the other members have heard the statement of the Commission President Dr (Recomar). We agree fully with President Garcia's goal of cleaning up all the public sectors, and I believe the judicial branch is not exempt from that duty, from the moral cleanup of the country.
[end recording]

POLICE, MINEWORKERS CLASH IN CAJAMARCA

PY061501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The police reported today that a clash between the police and striking mineworkers in Cajamarca Department, 800 km northeast of Lima, left a toll of one dead and five injured. According to police reports, two engineers, identified as Francisco Madueno and Benito Yachabrun, working at the Culcurrumi mine which is in the town of Hualgayoc and has been paralyzed by a strike for a week, were taken hostage after yesterday's clashes.

Authorities have stated that the mineworkers were holding a march demanding salary increases when they surrounded the staff of the mine, and the police intervened and started shooting. The dead mineworker was identified as Celso Garcia Vazquez. Those injured were transported to a hospital in Cajamarca while the police held talks with the striking mineworkers in an effort to rescue the hostages.

ALLEGED INTERNATIONAL PAID ASSASSIN APPREHENDED

PY100308 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) -- While a major and other members of the Peruvian police are being tried for the murder of three drug traffickers, an international assassin-for-hire of Chilean nationality has been caught in Lima, court sources reported today. [passage omitted] The Chilean Fernando Enrique Focaut, who is wanted by police in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, and Japan, was arrested on Friday, 6 September, at a five-star hotel in Lima. He was carrying passports from four different countries and is fluent in Spanish, English, and Italian. A modern revolver and two high-precision cameras were also in his possession.

Focaut entered Peru through Tacna, 1,000 km south of Lima, near the Chilean border, on 10 April 1985.

LUSINCHI VIEWS ECONOMY, LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA100420 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi is satisfied with the work accomplished by the members of his cabinet and, therefore, he plans no changes in his cabinet. We are trying to reactivate the country's economy, which the Central Bank has confirmed in its latest report, President Lusinchi said.

[Begin recording] You, as I suppose, are aware of the fact that our economy was at minus 5.6 percent when I took office. Now, the situation is different; although it is still at a minus level, it is only minus 1 percent, which means that we are coming out of the cellar. The unemployment percentage is about the same; it has not increased. This we have done by creating jobs for those who have just finished school and are looking for a job. [end recording]

President Lusinchi also reported that in the next few days, he and some members of his cabinet will meet with representatives of organizations linked to the Peasant Federation of Venezuela to complete the plan for the literacy campaign. President Lusinchi stressed how significant it is for Venezuela to have received from UNESCO the literacy world award on 6 September in Paris, France. The total amount of award money was donated by President Lusinchi to the Peasant Federation of Venezuela for the literacy campaign. President Lusinchi is confident that the literacy plan will solve the illiteracy problem in our country.

[Begin recording] There are many fellow citizens who still cannot read and write. I am sure that the national literacy plan will contribute to eradicating illiteracy, one of the country's major problems. [end recording]

JUSTICE MINISTER ON DRUG TRAFFICKING CONTROL

PA102252 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 85 p 1-12

[By Jorge Villalba]

[Text] The signing last Sunday of an agreement between Venezuela and Brazil to fight drug trafficking and the revision of the extradition agreement with the United States, in order to include in it the crimes linked to drug trafficking, were reported by Justice Minister Jose Manzo Gonzalez to the directors of the Latin American Parliament.

Manzo Gonzalez made a broad exposition on the steps taken by Venezuela in the struggle against this modern social scourge and he strongly urged the directors of the Latin American Parliament to join the efforts at a continental level to prevent and repress drug trafficking and consumption.

Manzo Gonzalez explained that the struggle against drug trafficking is a problem concerning all institutions and the awareness of how grave the problem is, is one of the most important steps taken, because until recently it was considered to be a 2d-level problem by the news media and by surveys. Manzo Gonzalez also referred to the recent law against narcotic and hallucinogenic substances, approved by Congress in record time of 90 days, which establishes a legal infrastructure that did not exist before, and which he termed as a very advanced instrument because it practically covers every aspect of this crime and allows stiff penalties of up to 30 years for drug traffickers.

Among some of the other proposals made by Venezuela to fight drug trafficking, Manzo Gonzalez mentioned: the creation of a Drug Information Center, CID, an intelligence organization that will file all existing information that the country has on the subject; the Finance, Development, and Justice Ministries' joint resolution in controlling importation and sale of acetone and other chemicals used to process coca; the prevention campaign by the Justice Ministry's Crime Prevention Directorate and the Education and Youth Ministry; and the treaties signed between Venezuela and Colombia to establish joint border posts against drug trafficking.

"In addition to the task of prevention, intelligence, and repression, it is necessary to coordinate the efforts of Latin American countries, because without coordination, the struggle will be futile and much more prolonged," Justice Minister Manzo Gonzalez said.

In this resepct, he mentioned the existence, at the Andean Pact level, of multilateral agreements on sanitation, labor, and education. He added that there is no reason why similar agreements cannot be reached by Latin American countries to fight drug trafficking, especially if we take into consideration that these are not isolated groups, but real international organizations.

As proof of how powerful these organizations are, Manzo Gonzalez indicated that just in 1983, despite all the police measures implemented by the U.S. Government, 4 tons of heroin, 70 tons of cocaine, and 15,000 tons of marijuana were smuggled into the United States.

"If we add poverty and unemployment to the drug problem, we have a very dangerous combination.... Reality demands that we act jointly to defeat drug trafficking, if not definitely, at least to reduce it to its minimum expression, because no country, no matter how rich, has by itself the necessary resources to wage a successful battle against it," Manzo Gonzalez said.

BRIEFS

FOUR NEW AMBASSADORS -- Yesterday, President Jaime Lusinchi received the credentials of three new ambassadors. They are: Oscar Prissar, from Israel; Juan Jose Rodil Peralta, from Guatemala; and Christopher Roy Thomas, from Trinidad and Tobago. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 85 p 1-14 PA] Pertti Ripatti, newly appointed ambassador from Finland, arrived in Caracas with his wife, Maria Elena, on 1 September. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Sep 85 p D-18 PA]

STEEL SALES INCREASE -- Caracas, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuela's steel exports increased 11 percent during the first quarter of 1985. The Ministry of Energy and Mines has reported that 6,269,163 metric tons were exported, compared to 5,645,924 in the first quarter of 1984. During the first half of the year Venezuela sold to the United States 723,423 metric tons of steel, 60 percent more than 1984. It sold 3,024,323 metric tons to Latin America and Europe -- a decrease of 1 percent as compared to 1984. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 5 Sep 85 PA]

DE LA MADRID PLANS VISIT TO JAPAN 6-9 OCT

F1101322 Mexico Cith NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of promoting economic, commercial, scientific-technical, political, and cultural cooperation between Mexico and Japan, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will visit Japan 6-9 October. This was reported tonight by the Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretariat, which said de la Madrid will meet with Emperor Hirohito. De la Madrid will also meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to analyze the more relevant aspects of bilateral relations and international political questions of interest to the two countries.

CUBAN SUGAR OFFICIALS ARRIVE, DISCUSS TIES

F1031335 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 2 Sept 85

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Sept (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Cuba will attempt to finalize cooperation projects in the sphere of technology and efficiency, State Committee for Economic Cooperation Vice President Rene Ruiz Puig has reported. Upon his arrival in Mexico, accompanied by Sugar Industry Vice Minister Guido Garcia, the official said they will meet with Azucar, S.A. Director Eduardo McGregor.

Garcia underscored the need for establishing a new international economic order that would set fair prices to raw materials developing countries produce and to manufactured goods from developed countries. He pointed out that the unequal situation prevailing in the price of products, shrinking sugar prices and ever-increasing tariffs for manufactured goods, harm developing countries.

Presently, Mexico and Cuba exchange information within the sugar sector. They share experiences and provide mutual support in the development of both industries, which are similar. This allows exchanges in management techniques, sugar production, and thermo-energy maintenance, the sugar vice minister asserted. Cuba is presently the biggest sugar exporter in the world, producing 10 percent of all the sugar, and Mexico is struggling to recover one of the top spots as a producer. During this sugarcane harvest, it is estimated the country will attain self-sufficiency.

Both vice ministers agreed that Cuba will support Mexico in its struggle to achieve self-sufficiency in sugar production, although they indicated that Mexico has already exported some and, according to production figures of the present harvest, the Mexican sugar industry will record a good production. The Cuban officials consider the Mexican sugar industry to be under good management, which will steer it to its development.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR PRAISES NONALIGNED STATUS

FL092300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Yugoslav Ambassador to Mexico Branko Vukusic has said here that Mexico can be considered an exemplary nonaligned country because of the antecedents and roots of its foreign policy and the respected international position it has maintained for decades. He said Mexico has sovereign reasons not to become formally a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, although it is in fact a member and is recognized as such. He said Mexico is a greatly respected active observer. The doctrine and principles of its foreign policy and its international position coincide fully with a policy of nonalignment.

Referring to Benito Jurarez's principle of respect for the rights of others, he said it was a genial anticipation of coexistence that predated the current practice of coexistence by more than 100 years. He added that Carranza's doctrine as a foreign projection of the Mexican Revolution is fully identified with the principles of nonalignment.

He said that autonomy in its internal politics and nonalignment in its foreign policy are the only alternatives for Yugoslavia. He stressed the fact that the East-West confrontation began on the eve of victory, and that the allied powers arrived at a paradoxical situation. Instead of building a new world after achieving a victory that cost so many lives, they sought positions of vantage for a new confrontation that was barely beginning. He also said that Contadora represents pure nonalignment, whether or not it is described as such. The main objectives of the Contadora Group are peace, respect for the self-determination of all the countries in the region, and a Latin American solution to problems unrelated to the East-West conflict.

MUTUAL LOAN AGREEMENT WITH PRC SET FOR OCT

FL092200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- In the next month, Mexico and China will sign a mutual loan agreement to help small and medium industries by granting credits, it was reported by the PRC commercial attache in Mexico City, Wang Yonjin. The Chinese official said that, with this agreement, businessmen could carry out their activities without having to pay in cash. They will use bank credits totalling from $10 to $20 million.

Wang Yonjin said the agreement will be signed in China this October by the director of the Bank of Mexico, Miguel Mancera Aguayo. Trade between Mexico and China now totals more than $100 million, with the balance of trade favoring Mexico. China now buys copper, zinc, steel products, and synthetic fibers from Mexico, while Mexico buys rice, paraffin, and lubricants from China.

The Chinese commercial attache to Cuba, Wang Mingsheng, said trade between China and Cuba is based on barter deals which makes their exports equal in value. Cuba exports sugar and imports clothing, rice, petrochemical products, and others.

WORKERS OPPOSE PAYING DEBT AT PEOPLES EXPENSE

FL101324 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0012 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The organized workers sector of Mexico urged President Miguel de la Madrid to warn at the United Nations that the payment of the debt at the sacrifice of the people is impossible. Lorenzo Valdepena, leader of the General Confederation of Workers, also said the creditors should be more flexible or the economic crisis will become a political crisis.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED -- President Miguel de la Madrid has accepted the credentials of the new ambassadors from Canada, Finland, and Jordan respectively Raymond A.J. Chretien, Veijo Kalevi Saampovara, and Mohamed Kamar. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0110 GMT 10 Sep 85 FL]

ARDITO BARLETTA TERMS U.S. VISIT 'POSITIVE'

PA101410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0402 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Panama City, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta today described as "positive" the 24-hour trip he made to Miami where he delivered a speech on the Latin American political-economic situation. Ardito Barletta, who arrived this afternoon at the Panamanian Air Force (FAP) terminal, participated as a special guest and main speaker of the annual conference of 17 governors of the Southern United States, a presidential bulletin reported. The Panamanian president spoke on the Central American situation, Panamanian-U.S. relations, and the economic cooperation that should exist to "overcome our current difficulties."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY REJECTS LETTER TO WORLD BANK

PA101943 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] The Legislative Assembly approved last night by an overwhelming majority a resolution "opposing" the proposals of the well-publicized letter of economic policy -- or letter of intention -- that the government of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has sent to the World Bank.

After hearing proposals and counterproposals, resolutions and counter-resolutions, the seven factions represented in the Legislative Assembly decided last night after nearly 2 hours of behind the scenes negotiations to set aside their differences and reach an agreement.

The resolution specifies that since the middle of July -- when the people learned of the contents of the documents known as the letter of intention, which the national government, through the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry (MIPPE), sent last May to the World Bank and the IMF -- "the country has been living in an atmosphere of unrest, anxiety, and uncertainty." The resolution adds that the measures that are being planned, should the plan of the letter of intention be carried out, "subordinate national development to the payment of the foreign debt when the payment of the same should be subordinated to national development."

"...The Executive Branch," the resolution adds, "has not yet presented to the Legislative Assembly any draft bill on the general or special dispositions for negotiating and obtaining loans, organizing public credit, recognizing the national debt, and making arrangements for its service, according to the legislative functions provided for by the national Constitution."

In addition, the resolution points out that the productive sectors of the country have voiced their opposition to the commitments in the letter of intention in view of the situations that might arise in the independent future of the nation.

That is why the Legislative Assembly decided to "warn" that it will oppose the proposals of the letter of intention that has been repudiated by all productive sectors of the country.

Likewise, it was said that it is not possible to believe there will be a reactivation of the national economy without introducing the reorganization of the public sector and the refinancing of the foreign debt in line with the Panamanian reality, traditions, and idiosyncracies.

COSTA RICA

MONGE VOWS TO HELP DUARTE ON KIDNAPPING

PA110325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has received a message from Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter. Monge said: I deplore this terrorist act against the daughter of the Salvadoran president.

President Monge received a message from the Salvadoran president on the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter Ines Guadalupe through Sigifredo Nunez, Salvadoran ambassador to Costa Rica. Ambassador Nunez conveyed President Duarte's message.

[Begin recording] [Monge] I am deeply saddened by this because I have just received the Salvadoran ambassador and learned about President Duarte's desire that the news media be kept uninformed until he has made some contacts. [Words indistinct] returned my call to convey to him my solidarity and repudiation of terrorist acts of this kind. I (?realize) now that it is impossible to achieve progress or peace in a country where people resort to [word indistinct] and the crime of kidnapping a relative of a president.

[Unidentified questioner] Is the message you received from the Salvadoran Government related to any contact with the groups that kidnapped President Duarte's daughter and the possibility that they may have come to Costa Rica?

[Monge] Under no circumstances would Costa Ricans allow these persons into Costa Rica; nor would they allow no action to be taken against the kidnappers. Of course, it is necessary to take all the precautions cases such as this warrant, as the woman's life could be imperiled. I think that the presidents of Central America and democratic countries will be in solidarity with President Duarte and will do whatever he thinks we can do to help. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PREPARING 'WHITE PAPER' ON NICARAGUA

PA102248 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Gretel Tinoco report from Presidential House -- live or recorded]

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge had previously stated that the OAS would be asked to appoint a team of observers for permanent stationing at the border. Information Minister Armando Vargas has said that this request from President Monge remains in effect but [words indistinct] the results of the Contadora Group meeting in Panama on Thursday.

Apparently Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez will submit a full proposal in this connection. In addition, Information Minister Vargas reported on the reaction to a white paper that would outline all of the acts of aggression by the Managua regime against Costa Rica. Here is what Minister Vargas said:

[Begin recording] It seems that everything is pending, awaiting the meeting in Panama. At this moment the Foreign Ministry is drafting several documents for submission to that meeting.

Among other documents, we are preparing one that can be called a white paper on Nicaragua's aggressions against Costa Rica and the aggressive policy that the Sandinist regime has been pursuing against the Costa Rican people and government and against our country's institutions and political leaders.

This white paper, which is being printed in English and Spanish, will contain an individual account of all the incidents that have taken place at the border, in which Costa Rica has always been the loser. This white paper on the Sandinist regime's aggressive policy against the Costa Rican people will be widely circulated through Costa Rican embassies and any missions our country may send abroad. It will undoubtedly be submitted by Foreign Minister Gutierrez to the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group in Panama. [end recording]

The information minister added that this white paper will confirm our government's policy, or rather interest, in making Costa Rica's reality known at a worldwide level and especially at a Latin American level.

GUTIERREZ TERMS ORTEGA CHARGES 'SLANDEROUS'

PA101551 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has described Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra's accusations that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador are delaying the regional peace efforts as slanderous.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez said: They are a reaction to the statement by the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers and myself to remind the Sandinist regime to fulfill the commitments it made to the OAS in 1979. The Costa Rican foreign minister made no further comments on Ortega Saavedra's remarks, as the demand for Nicaragua to fulfill those commitments will be reaffirmed over the weekend in Panama City during the meeting of Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers.

EL SALVADOR

UNIDENTIFIED MEN KIDNAP DUARTE'S DAUGHTER

PA110006 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2320 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Belarmino Garcia report]

[Text] The daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, communications student at the New San Salvador University, UNSA, located at No 725 South 49th Avenue in this city, was kidnapped at approximately 1515 this afternoon by three unidentified men who were waiting for her to arrive at the UNSA.

Mrs Duarte Duran was driving her Toyota, private plate No 122023, I repeat No 122023, when a beige Toyota [word indistinct] intercepted her. Two men got out, forcibly seized her, and, although Mrs Duarte Duran struggled with them, they managed to drag her into the Toyota, while other persons fired at her bodyguards. One of her bodyguards was killed instantly, and the other two were badly injured. The injured bodyguards were taken to a hospital.

Since a military blockade has surrounded the university and nearby blocks, and since the authorities are not allowing us to gather information, it was impossible to learn the names of the slain bodyguard or the two injured bodyguards.

However, it was reported that the government will issue a communique in the next few hours to give the details of the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, who was taken this afternoon.

Mrs Duarte Duran is in charge of Radio Libertad, Radio Cadena Libertad. It was reported that she was head of Radio Libertad's news and that she studied communications science at the UNSA. We tried to question UNSA President Fernando [word indistinct] Paredes, but, we repeat, the authorities did not let us into the UNSA, or into the site where the remains of slain bodyguard are.

Duarte Suffers 'Slight Heart Attack'

PA110425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- ACAN-EFE has learned from unofficial sources that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte was told about the kidnapping of his daughter Ines 3 hours after it occurred and that he suffered "a slight heart attack" upon hearing the news.

At 0930 local time (0200 GMT), Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister for culture and communications, reported that 6 hours after the kidnapping of the Salvadoran president's daughter the government did not have "the slightest idea" of who executed the action.

Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, was kidnapped at about 0330 local time (2230 GMT) by a group of heavily armed individuals who, in the course of the action, killed one of the woman's bodyguards and seriously wounded two others.

Duarte had planned to attend the UN General Assembly session in New York in late September. Tonight it was not known if Duarte would deliver the speech scheduled for 15 September, on the 164th anniversary of independence of the Central American countries.

Government Issues Statement

PA110251 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0155 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Statement by Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Salvadoran culture and communications minister, at the presidency in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Tonight we will read a press communique from the government of the Republic and later, during the next few days, we will report to you any news on any development regarding this action. Therefore, I ask you to keep on the watch through this ministry's normal channels. The minute we have any news subsequent to this communique you may recur to us and we will keep you fully abreast of developments. The communique reads as follows:

Press communique of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador:

Today, Tuesday, 10 September 1985, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of the president of the Republic, was kidnapped on her arrival for classes at New San Salvador University, UNSA, located on South 49th Avenue of this capital.

During the kidnapping, which was carried out by a heavily armed group, the driver was killed and the security agent who accompanied her was seriously wounded.

Ines Guadalupe, 35, eldest daughter of President Duarte, is the mother of three children. She is a communications student and manager of Radio Cadena Libertad. Like most Salvadoran women, Ines Guadalupe works and studies with a praiseworthy desire for betterment.

The government of the Republic condemns this despicable action, which again reflects a most absolute disregard for human rights through the kidnapping of a woman and the killing, with impunity, of a public servant. Likewise, the government of the Republic confirms its will to continue struggling with rational and human means to achieve peace and to eradicate the use of violence and death.

This was the official communique. We have obtained for some media some photographs and Ines Guadalupe's description, which will be made available to you. We do not have many copies of them. I don't know if those from newspapers have been set apart here. Maybe what we can do is have you take them while we read Ines Guadalupe's description again.

Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, has short, black hair, slightly dark skin, and is 1.65 meters tall. When she was kidnapped, she was dressed in an olive green dress with flowers of various colors and was wearing beige shoes. As I said, Ines Guadalupe is 35 years old. She is President Duarte's eldest daughter and the mother of three children. She is studying for a career in communications. She works as manager of Radio Cadena Libertad. Like most Salvadoran women, Ines Guadalupe works and studies with a praiseworthy desire for betterment.

Since this is not a news conference, I wish to tell you only that up to this moment we have no information on the kidnappers. The moment we know anything we will report it to you and we will keep in permanent contact with you to report on the situation.

I also wish to note that for the time being, President Duarte has canceled his engagements abroad in connection with the honoris causa degree that was to be bestowed upon him on 20 September by Boston University, as well as his presence at the United Nations. This is a cancellation for the time being because we do not know what has happened and what the kidnappers' demands will be.

PDC Issues Statement

PA110412 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0321 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Political Committee of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, read by PDC leader Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich -- live]

[Text] In view of the kidnapping of fellow party member Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, the Christian Democratic Party states:

Ines Guadalupe, like a very large number of other Salvadorans, became a member of our party to join efforts in the struggle to achieve the changes required to bring peace, justice, democracy, and freedom to our homeland.

She is a young woman, mother of three children, who, without neglecting her family obligations, has found the time to pursue a university career. She is an unassuming woman of popular origin who, like mayors and municipal employees who have also been kidnapped, forms part of our party's rank and file.

She is an absolutely innocent civilian who has absolutely no part in the violent conflict our country is experiencing. As in the case of kidnapped mayors and municipal employees, the PDC strongly condemns this new, flagrant violation of human rights, which only shows the desperate attitude of terrorist groups which, having lost all popular support, have fallen into a complete ethical and moral decadence and are resorting to the kidnapping of innocent people as a weak excuse in the pursuit of political, military, or economic objectives.

Once more, these terrorist actions demonstrate the extremist sectors' disdain for human beings and their fundamental rights. They are an extremely clear demonstration of their moral and political decay and display their scorn for a people who love peace and who they once claimed to defend.

The PDC is absolutely convinced that these extremists groups have totally lost the perspective of the democratic evolution that our homeland is experiencing and of the feelings of freedom and hopes for peace harbored by our people in constructing a new social order. For this reason, irrational actions of this type are unhistoric and rejected by the people's conscience. All they do is accelerate their complete defeat and demonstrate the illegitimacy of their existence.

As a political institution characterized by its democratic struggle in favor of the overwhelming majority of our people, the PDC makes an appeal on their behalf and in the name of the most basic human rights to these terrorist groups to reflect and join the historical and political process our homeland is undergoing. It strongly demands that they stop kidnapping innocent people and respect the physical and moral integrity of our Companera Ines Guadalupe Duarte, immediately release her, and give respect and freedom to the kidnapped mayors and municipal employees.

The PDC expresses its solidarity to Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte and his family at this time of anxiety, and reiterates to them its determination to struggle always on their side for the achievement of peace, justice, and freedom for the Salvadoran people.

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO DISCUSSES DIALOGUE PROCESS

PA311910 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by Nelson Lopez, Radio Cadena Sonora News Department reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Lopez] Listeners of Radio Cadena Sonora, we are in touch with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo. Dr Ungo, we would like you to answer some questions the Salvadoran people have. Dr Ungo, what happened to the dialogue? I am asking you this because a few days ago President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the dialogue will continue until guerrilla violence ends. What do you have to say about this?

[Ungo] I want to thank Radio Cadena Sonora for this opportunity to talk to the Salvadoran people. Our position regarding the dialogue is well known. A few days ago, my party, the FDR and the Social Christian People's Party, MPSC, published a document in the newspaper EL MUNDO, in which we set forth our views on the violence and the need to have a dialogue.

We have always said that if we are going to hold a dialogue it must be without preconditions. To set preconditions is to say no to the dialogue. In 1981, when we first suggested a dialogue, we could not hold it because the government insisted on setting preconditions. Finally, Duarte, as president of the Republic, accepted and organized the meeting in La Palma without preconditions. But now Duarte has returned to the old attitude, the same one that former President Alvaro Magana maintained.

The dialogue will be indefinitely postponed as long as the regime insists on unilateral conditions. The regime is closing the door to the dialogue when it insists on conditions that are absolutely unrealistic and irresponsible.

We all know that there is a war going on in El Salvador that is being prolonged by U.S. economic, military, and political intervention. I feel that it is important and necessary to have a dialogue to find a political solution -- through positive negotiations -- to the war.

There has been a radical change in Duarte's attitude since the La Palma meeting. He has assumed the negative attitude that existed prior to October 1984. Only through a dialogue can we improve the human rights situation, the war situation, and the political situation, and bring about an end to the war and its main causes.

I also feel that Duarte is unrealistic when he says that it is impossible to hold a meeting prior to the UN General Assembly meeting in October. I really do not see why we cannot have a meeting at this moment and why we have to wait until October. This is certainly a publicity stunt on his part. He did the same thing 10 months ago at the United Nations. On that occasion we also thought that his proposal was demagogic and unrealistic and that all he cared about was making an impression. It was a tactical move on his part not to invite the FDR to the meeting. The invitation was a general invitation to the rebels in the mountains and beyond the mountains, and none of the issues to be discussed was subjected to any preconditions.

Thanks to our efforts the proposal by Duarte was effective. We took the initiative to participate. We were not to be excluded from the dialogue. A delegation of the FMLN politico-military front and of the FDR political front attended the meeting.

I am sure that Duarte, in thinking about the deterioration of his credibility -- not just internationally, but nationally as well, because he has not kept his promise to the Salvadoran people to resume the dialogue once the elections were over, whether or not his party won the elections -- has proven to be like the rest. All he wanted was the people's votes. The Christian Democratic Party obtained a majority in the elections, and so there is no excuse for Duarte not to resume the dialogue. He has not complied with his promise to the people.

He will do just as he did in October last year. He will make demagogic proposals for tactical reasons, but nothing serious or responsible. It is up to us to make something positive and real out of all this. We are going to make every effort to resume the dialogue, not just because of its fundamental strategic objective, but because it responds to the interests and will of the majority of the Salvadoran people, and because it is the only rational way to make progress toward peace for El Salvador. We are going to insist on resuming the dialogue as soon as possible. We want it now, at this moment, not in October. We want it to be in El Salvador, as Duarte suggested.

Let us not forget that he was the one who invited the Salvadoran people to be at La Palma. He was in charge of the publicity of the meeting. He insisted that the meeting be in the presence of the people, and not behind their backs. He said that the problem concerns El Salvador and that it should be held on Salvadoran territory. He said that the dialogue and negotiations should be among Salvadorans, and therefore the negotiations should be held in El Salvador. We approved of this idea. Now let us hope that he stops finding more excuses to keep postponing the dialogue indefinitely.

[Lopez] The people would like to know about the reports from the Armed Forces and from the presidency of the Republic, which say that three members of the guerrilla forces involved in slaying 13 persons -- including 6 U.S. citizens, 4 of them U.S. marines -- in the Zona Rosa have been captured. What have you to say about this?

[Ungo] All I know is what I have read. However, I can assure you that the FDR had nothing to do with the incident. My analysis of the situation is that it all seems very strange. Take, for instance, the case of the prisons in El Salvador, which are full of political prisoners, workers, and union leaders. Most of these are being held for no reason whatsoever. No charges have been filed against them, none have been brought to trial, and no one can give a reasonable explanation for their detention. None of these prisoners is a member of the right wing. None is a suspected member of the death squads. In the death squad members' case the situation is always the same: no evidence, no imprisonment. They go free. Most of the time when they are caught, they are not brought to trial. Yet, what about the 60,000 persons who have been killed in El Salvador -- not in the war, but who are victims of the state's regressive apparatus?

Whenever a member of the right wing commits a crime, there is never a witness. It is entirely the opposite when a member of the left wing commits a crime. It seems unreal, but it is the truth. In relation to Duarte holding a news conference to make statements on the Zona Rosa incident, I wish to point out that there are serious contradictions in what was said. I have heard different versions. One version talks about the guerrillas carrying away several wounded and about bloodstains in a vehicle. There is a version about an exchange of fire, which means that persons inside the restaurant in the Zona Rosa answered the guerrilla fire. They also say that one guerrilla was killed and another wounded. They say that the guerrilla was killed when he crossed in front of one of his own companions. This is indeed very strange, when the reports say that the group that carried out the operation was composed of four persons. It is very unlikely that in a group of four, one would cross in front of another firing a machine gun. They also talk of a team of 11 persons -- 4 in charge of doing the actual shooting, 4 covering their retreat, and 3 in charge of planning the operation.

None of this is too clear. A government that has always lied cannot be trusted entirely. For instance, the government said that Radio Venceremos is in Nicaragua; later it said that it had destroyed it in Morazan. The fact still remains that Radio Venceremos is very active and well-recognized by the international news media. The government and the U.S. news media once announced that Commander Joaquin Villalobos had been killed. Shortly thereafter Villalobos was reported alive and in good health.

All these things hurt the credibility of a government. Let us take the cases of persons arrested, about whom the authorities deny they know anything. Afterwards these persons appear in prisons, tortured, or else they just disappear and the government gives no reasonable explanation. This is not just happening in El Salvador. I have read hundreds of such cases in Argentina and in other countries where the governments are enforcing state terrorism.

I think we had better wait for more information before we draw conclusions. Such was the case of U.S. adviser Schaufelberger, when the authorities said that they had arrested the person responsible for the shooting, but who later turned out to be just a scapegoat.

[Lopez] Doctor, much has been said about the mayors being held hostage by the FMLN. It is believed that they will be released early in September. We suppose that the top-level leaders of the FDR have all the information about this, but we would specifically like to know what are the real possibilities that the mayors will be released, at least early next month.

[Ungo] I do not have accurate information about this for the same reason I mentioned previously -- this matter is being handled by the FMLN, not the FDR. However, these things must be discussed and analyzed. I think that the two interested parties must participate in this; in other words, the government must also be willing to participate. The mayors are in custody, but they are enjoying adequate treatment, and this has been ascertained by the International Red Cross. Furthermore, their relatives have been allowed to visit them, something which is not done in the case of the hundreds of missing people in clandestine jails, or in the National Police, Treasury Police, and National Guard jails. Our delegation and the government's delegation agreed in Ayagualo to regulate or institutionalize a procedure for exchanging and treating prisoners, to release those crippled in combat, and other points which are in a certain way linked with humanizing the war and implementing the Geneva Convention. Thus, the mayors' case could be included in this category, and the exchange of prisoners could be negotiated. I do not know if this is being done or how advanced the negotiations are. I think that what has been done so far is not enough to attain a lasting and satisfactory solution to the crisis because the government has failed to accept all the FMLN's demands to investigate and report on many persons who have been captured and are under arrest -- that is, if they have not already died; if they have not been assassinated.

Unfortunately the agreement has not been fulfilled since the meeting at Ayagualo, not due to our lack of willingness but due to the government's failure to fulfill its part. The FMLN released various prisoners of war on several occasions, turning them over to the International Red Cross or the church whenever possible. If the Army prevented this, they were turned over to local authorities. Furthermore, I think that some communiques have been issued, not only by the mayors themselves but -- and this is much more important -- by the those who have been released and by their relatives. Private and public protests have been presented about the lack of interest, political manipulation, and lack of humanitarianism of the government, Engineer Duarte, and Army commanders concerning the mayors' situation, which they only want to manipulate for their political goals.

It is true that the mayors' plight can be favorably resolved, although their relatives and the International Red Cross have ascertained that there is no danger to their physical and general well-being. Thus we could advance in implementing the agreements concerning the humanization of the war -- no matter how limited they may seem -- and achieve practical and specific progress in the implementation process. Therefore, if there are some points pending...[changes thought] I believe that there are some points pending discussion; the mayors will not be released just like that, given the political implications that are above all due to the government's conduct.

Engineer Duarte has asked that there be an end to violence and I think that the whole point of holding a dialogue is to end the violence of a war between two parties. We cannot forget how every Sunday the church and its specialized offices, such as the Legal Assistance Office, make important revelations about repressive actions, political crimes, and violations of human rights by the security corps and the government itself.

[Lopez] To conclude, Doctor, we consider that the pastoral letter has been amply disseminated. Thus we dare to ask you if you have a definite analysis, at the organization level, of the Salvadoran Catholic Church's pastoral letter?

[Ungo] We gave a joint public answer -- both the FMLN and the FDR -- and I understand that it was personally delivered to the conference bishops. In other words, the bishops have personally read our answer. I think that the pastoral letter was written by humans, and consequently has been subject to errors and different viewpoints and interpretations by different sectors in different political positions. Some criticized it, others praised it, and others were more ambiguous. We believe that the pastoral letter has various aspects that should be discussed. It expresses a genuine concern by the church as a religious and moral institution, and contains a series of theological and doctrinarian concepts that are characteristic of the church's nature and duties. They make important statements, some of which I personally share, and other fronts said they generally accepted and shared them as a pledge of the church with all Salvadorans who seek the road to peace and a political solution.

In addition to this, I think that there is another positive aspect: the way in which the church insists on the need for a dialogue. However, it also talks about the participation of all national sectors in the dialogue process. In other words, even though it is true that the negotiation for the solution of this conflict is mainly done by the belligerent parties at the negotiations table, this dialogue or negotiation must not be an exclusive right or exclude anyone. There is a very important voice that must be heeded by the two parties. This is the voice of the people, the different social, religious, political, and economic sectors that are also affected by the everyday consequences of a war. We think the fact that the bishops state the need to incorporate all the sectors in the dialogue process is positive, and this requires a reply from all the sectors -- a specific, practical reply.

This was stated in the joint communique issued at La Palma after being proposed by us. It discussed the creation of a national forum for a dialogue so that all views concerning the conflict could be heard in order to analyze the possible solutions and point the way to the parties involved concerning their specific role in the dialogue. The dialogue cannot simply be considered a game, for the sake of appearances.

All this is quite positive, but it has unfortunately fallen on deaf ears because the government has failed to heed our proposals or the church's proposals. Instead it wants to hold a dialogue behind the people's backs, a dialogue that will be nothing but a simple game and will give Reagan the opportunity to say that a dialogue is being held, while he continues to send hundreds of millions of dollars to support the war, the war economy, and wage a war -- as Engineer Duarte himself recently admitted.

Consequently, Engineer Duarte talks -- although not in an official or specific way -- about a dialogue behind the people's backs, outside of the country, countering his previous statements so that no one knows what is happening and so that we may continue a kind of verbal fight about the dialogue. However, we believe that this is the worst thing we could do to the dialogue because it would be discredited, deteriorated, and everyone would quickly come to the conclusion that the dialogue is not the solution -- and we think that it is the solution, the only rational, possible, realistic alternative. Let us not forget that the war has lasted more than 5 years and the Reagan administration has not been able to fulfill its goals. Thus, those who think that the dialogue is difficult should also bear in mind that it is less difficult than a military solution. It has been proved that a military solution is not viable or efficient, and is taking an increasing toll of human lives while destroying the social, political, and economic life in the country. I consider these two aspects of the pastoral letter positive.

The pastoral letter also enters the political sector. This is not a specialty or exclusive right of the church. Perhaps the politicians could have a far better opinion about this. That is where we feel we must criticize some things, given that they do not fully grasp the situation created by the U.S. intervention -- even though the archbishop has frequently denied it -- and its role in the prolongation of the war. However, following a careful analysis of the contents, I observe that the pastoral letter is the sum of various opinions because it was drafted by several bishops and there is a balance of forces. Some bishops have not only failed to advocate the peace and dialogue, but have instead advocated the war by blessing helicopters sent to assassinate the people, particularly the civilian population. Other bishops have observed a much more appropriate attitude.

Consequently, the pastoral letter does not necessarily reflect the full opinion of each bishop, but gathers the opinions of different sides, different bishops with different views and ideas of the truth. Some bishops want peace so that Christians can live in peace in the world, and some bishops want to contribute toward -- or support -- a policy that only wants to send Christians to heaven through an extermination war. We consider that this is wrong and refers to another country, not El Salvador. It refers to another country, which is not facing our situation. We feel that it sidesteps the causes for this situation, this conflict, and the war. Consequently, many aspects cannot be analyzed in depth in a relatively brief document.

We also set forth our views concerning the church's role as mediator in the talks. We presented specific views on this, and have requested a meeting with the archbishop to attempt to modify and redefine various aspects of the church's position as mediator which we found negative and which have prevented the dialogue from being more dynamic. We did this based on our full vote of confidence in the archbishop, who we believe deserves not only our trust, but the government's as well. This vote of confidence enhances his position as mediator, gives him moral authority, and places him in a key position as mediator in the talks, which Mr Duarte, who speaks about the talks but does not talk, suspended 10 months ago.

I find it positive that the church expresses its political views. In the same way that it is entitled to inform the people of its views on church doctrine and theology, it is entitled to express political opinions because the church carries on amid reality and on this earth, not in heaven.

Likewise, we are also entitled to make known our views on the dialogue, since it involved earthly, and not divine considerations. Our response to the pastoral letter shares the church's belief that the dialogue should be held. It presents our evaluation of the dialogue situation and the church's position in connection with it.

[Lopez] This has been Guillermo Manuel Ungo, top leader of the Salvadoran FDR, who has answered our questions on various topics in his capacity as spokesman and president of the country's political left wing, namely the FDR.

GUERRILLA SABOTAGE CAUSES POWER OUTAGES IN EAST

PA092225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Fifty towns in eastern El Salvador have been without electricity since last night because of the destruction of several electric towers by the guerrillas.

A spokesman for the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL) told ACAN-EFE today that the rebels blew up several high-tension towers in San Miguel and Morazan Departments.

The spokesman added that only the main cities in San Miguel have electricity, which they are getting from an emergency plant that has been placed in operation.

An official source said that the power outage in eastern El Salvador will last several days because the damage has been substantial. Several CEL teams have already begun repairing the lines and damaged towers.

Official sources said recently that dynamite bombings of electric towers, pylons, and electric lines by the FMLN during the last 5 years have resulted in losses of over $50 million.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE TERMS U.S. SUPPORT 'VERY SATISFACTORY'

PA102023 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said yesterday that it is very satisfactory that the U.S. Government has voiced support for the democratization of the country.

We are extremely pleased that President Reagan, through his State Department, has voiced continuous support for the political opening and democratization process in Guatemala.

We feel this shows the interest the governments of the United States and of other friendly countries have in Guatemala. He added that Venezuela, another nation that is pleased to see the return to total democracy in our country, had recently done the same thing.

The countries of Central America -- including El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras -- issued an official communique pointing out their support for democratization. This means that this process is not only of interest to the area, but that it entails positive aspects for the entire international community.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA092032 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] With regard to the next meeting of Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said that Guatemala wants to achieve a significant advance on the points of the document of cooperation that will lead to permanent peace in the region.

He said that the meeting on 12 and 13 September seeks to polish concepts that could be included in the document, especially with regard to verification and control methods.

The ministers will also discuss incidents that have taken place on Nicaragua's borders to see if those frictions can end, and understanding can be achieved.

The truth, he stressed, is that the Contadora Document will not be signed at this meeting of foreign ministers, but we will advance in the talks so that the process begun by Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama will conclude soon.

The Contadora Group seeks a solution to the region's problems through a political rather than military formula.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STAGE WORK STOPPAGES

PA102019 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The government employees of the civic center buildings today began new work stoppages. The workers, demanding salary increases, staged 30- to 60-minute stoppages at the buildings of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Tribunals Tower, the Public Finance Ministry, and the Bank of Guatemala.

At 1245, when all workers should be at their desks at the Supreme Court of Justice, the offices were empty and even the public had left the building, realizing that waiting was a waste of time. A similar situation was observed at the Tribunals Tower offices.

There was complete absenteeism at the Public Finance Ministry building at noon. Treasury Ministry workers have placed posters on the elevators urging the unity of all workers. Government officials said these stoppages are without reason, as the president has announced that a general salary increase for all public employees will be ordered very soon.

The National Police has reported that two bombs exploded in different parts of Guatemala City. A fragmentation grenade was set off by a person who was later captured, at 13th Street and 18th Avenue, Zone 18, in the [word indistinct] building in Zone 9. The grenade landed in a garden, where it made a hole. The windows of the building were damaged by the explosion.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA DEFECTOR ON COLOMONCAGUA

PA101841 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (AFP) -- An alleged deserter of the Salvadoran guerrillas stated today that there are "currently about 500 rebels" from his country who are listed as refugees in the immigration camps of Colomoncagua, in the southwestern Intibuca Department in Honduras.

He also charged that the medicines and part of the clothing and food that are sent for the refugees are actually received by the Salvadoran guerrillas, in view of the lack of control by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR].

The alleged guerrilla, Jose Antonio Chicas Sanchez, whose testimony was used as a basis for the military operation on 29 August in the Callejones camp in Colomoncagua, and his wife Maria Marquez, were presented today to the press by the Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces.

Both were in the Colomoncagua camps and both denied the UNHCR report on the events, which said that the Honduran soldiers acted violently and killed 2 refugees -- 1 adult and a 2-month-old child -- and captured 10 Salvadorans.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR representative for America and Europe, Robert Muller, talked with the captured Salvadorans on Saturday, and said they are in good condition, except the one who is hospitalized. UNHCR issued a press communique stating it will continue its efforts before the Honduran authorities to try to resolve the situation.

In an extensive declaration, which was incoherent at times, the 20-year-old Chicas said he was "caught" in El Salvador by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) on 3 May 1985 in Delicias de Concepcion, 4 km from the departmental capital of Morazan. He stated he underwent military training under Nicaraguan Mario Chocho, commander of the military school, and that he met ERP leader Joaquin Villalobos. "I remained with the guerrillas for 2 months, and deserted one night because I was there against my will," he said, adding that he then came to Honduras and that at the Callejones camp "I was captured and imprisoned by the rebel commanders who were there. Then I decided to turn myself over to the Honduran authorities and describe what had happened to me."

Chicas then said that about 50 guerrillas "are recovering" in that camp, including Commanders Ramon, Domingo Tito, William, Moises, and Fito, who, he said, shot the soldiers who attacked Callejones following Chicas' charges.

According to Chicas, the alleged guerrilla commanders are hiding .38-caliber pistols, 9-mm machine-gun cartridges, and grenades underneath their beds, but this materiel was not found by the soldiers, "because they only went in to arrest the persons that I pointed out."

The alleged guerrilla said that "the women attacked them with sticks, stones, and even machetes, while one messenger of the guerrillas took a rifle away from a soldier, and was therefore killed." Chicas explained that he does not have a refugee identification card, although he was in Callejones for 3 months, "because this document is given to the guerrillas who bring a permit from their commanders in El Salvador in order to come there to rest."

"The commanders in the camps receive this permit, converse with the UNHCR members, and then obtain their identification card, but UNHCR does not realize that it happens this way," Chicas added.

Meanwhile, Marquez said that she has an identification card and that she has been at Colomoncagua for 3 years.

As for the delivery of medicines, clothing, and food for the guerrillas, Chicas said that "UNHCR is not doing anything to avoid this, because the personnel only bring the donations; they have no control over the people, and the refugees are left alone under the control of the guerrillas."

An official spokesman said that the 10 arrested persons "will be presented to the press in due time, if the military authorities feel it is advisable," adding that the alleged subversives will be investigated by the judiciary branch.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ADDRESSES LABOR UNION MEETING

PA102225 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] "Workers are demanding a more organized economy. Therefore, it is our responsibility to advance production in Nicaragua," Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Executive Committee, said yesterday.

In his more than 2 hour-long address to 1,300 rural and city workers attending the second national labor union meeing, President Ortega offered a broad explanation of the effects of the international economic crisis and the Yankee war of aggression on the Nicaraguan economy.

"It is impossible to think about reactivating the Nicaraguan economy at a time when we are implementing an economic survival policy to win the war," he stressed, urging the meeting's participants to adapt "all our efforts toward this situation we are experiencing."

Commander Ortega expounded on various aspects of the political situation which are largely to blame for the grave economic problems the country is experiencing. He recalled that the system of popular democracy achieved by the people is based on the power of workers and peasants.

In connection with this, he referred to the official ban on the planned COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] rally to honor the counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar, which the newspaper LA PRENSA widely publicized. He said the aim of the rally was "to gather domestic support for the Yankee plan of aggression against Nicaragua."

Daniel told the impassioned crowd of workers filling the main hall of the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center that everything would be different if the bourgeoisie still held power in Nicaragua, as it did during Somoza's days.

"COSEP would be holding assemblies, not the workers. This shows who holds the reigns of power in Nicaragua. COSEP will never set foot inside the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center!" he exclaimed.

Focusing on the country's economic problems, Commander Ortega stressed that the distribution of the scant resources available must be better organized. He reaffirmed that defense is the country's top priority and that all projects requiring large-scale investments, as well as the national budget, are contingent upon that need and must "adjust to the situation of conflict Nicaragua is experiencing."

That was the leader's overall response to many of the problems and concerns the CST [Sandinist Workers Confederation] and ATC [Farm Workers Association] leaders from all over the country voiced in the course of the assembly. Most topics raised during the assembly concerned supplies, salaries, prices, and work regulations.

Several workers who addressed the assembly demanded emphatically that government officials exercise more control over the people's property, that the operation of the distribution channels established by Micoin [Interior Trade Ministry] be improved, and that a good policy of motivation and incentives for city and country workers be implemented as a way to boost productivity.

While speakers addressed questions or comments to the assembly's head table -- at which Commanders Jaime Wheelock and Victor Tirado Lopez, as well as several ministers, were seated -- other participants in the assembly passed to them hand-written notes with critical comments or suggestions.

Commander Ortega used these notes to heighten the FSLN's grasp of each of the problems discussed.

Commander Jaime Wheelock's words echoed this feeling of closeness that has developed between the FSLN and the workers when he addressed the assembly on its 1st day of sessions. He stated that, contrary to what happens in many of the world's countries that are also facing economic crises, "in Nicaragua the people and government are united, because this is the workers' government."

"The FSLN is the workers' government. It would be unthinkable to enact economic policy in contravention to working class interests," he stated, emphasizing that the Nicaraguan Government avoids burdening the people with the weight of the economic crisis.

Wheelock recalled the six fundamental principles established last March when the new economic measures were announced. He pointed out that because state subsidies were having a negative effect on the working class' interests, the workers were given increases in real salaries in three gradual adjustments. He cited the fight against speculation as another positive step the government has taken, stating that this struggle has recently been enhanced with the creation of the Workers' Supply Centers [Centros de Abastecimiento para los Trabajadores] (CAT).

"We have succeeded in preventing the further deterioration of the economy, stopped unnecessary investments, and arrested the trend toward lower productivity," he said, evaluating the advances made despite the aggression and the disadvantageous sale and purchase prices prevailing on the international market.

The second national labor union meeting continued into the late night hours, during which working groups and commissions discussed various topics. The meeting will end on Sunday, when the final resolutions drafted by the participating workers will be revealed.

9 DEAD, 25 INJURED IN OCTOTAL DISCO ATTACK

PA101443 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Unofficial sources reported today that 9 Nicaraguan youths were killed and 25 wounded in the northern Nicaraguan town of Ocotal when unidentified individuals hurled a grenade into the "La Cueva de los Leones" discotheque. Local residents, who asked to remain anonymous, told AFP that the fragmentation grenade was thrown from a moving vehicle at approximately 0200 on Sunday. They said the authorities have yet to capture those responsible for this massacre. It is believed it could have been perpetrated by a counterrevolutionary group.

Meanwhile, in a communique issued this afternoon, the Interior Ministry confirmed the attack, which is the first to take place in this kind of public establishment. However, this official report indicated that 4 were killed and 18 wounded. Ocotal, the departmental capital of Nueva Segovia, is 230 km north of Managua and has a population of more than 20,000.

COSEP ESTABLISHES DAY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA100246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 9 Sep 85

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) has established 8 September as the "Day of Private Enterprise."

This was decided during a session with directors from throughout the country, held in lieu of the national assembly banned by the government. More than 2,000 businessmen from all over the country were going to attend the national assembly on 8 September, COSEP spokesman told ACAN-EFE. That is the birthday of Jorge Salazar Arguello, a deceased businessman, whom the Sandinist government accused of trying to organize an internal counterrevolutionary front.

Since they could not hold the assembly on the date scheduled, COSEP directors held a private meeting yesterday at their headquarters in this capital with the board of directors of private enterprises from most of the departments of the country. At this meeting COSEP directors established 8 September as the "Day of Private Enterprise," and they also submitted reports on the State Security Directorate notice officially prohibiting COSEP's national assembly. COSEP spokesman also reported that the Sandinist authorities had prohibited the publication of any news on the national assembly, which was not held.

In yesterday's meeting, COSEP President Enrique Bolanos, whose movement throughout the country was restricted on Saturday, delivered the speech he was supposed to have made at the national assembly. Bolanos analyzed the country's economic crisis and the outlook for Nicaragua's exports and imports. He said that private enterprise has no links with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), an "organization over which we have no control," he added. Bolanos also defended the principles of free enterprise and private property.

Bolanos Likens Sandinism, Walker

PA102307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 10 Sep 85

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Business leader Enrique Bolanos has made one of his harshest antigovernment criticisms when he compared the Nicaragua established by U.S. filibuster William Walker to the "new society" being established by the Sandinists. William Walker invaded Nicaragua in 1856 and had himself proclaimed president. However, he was expelled when the until-then irreconcilable traditional parties joined efforts to fight the foreign intervention.

During a ceremony last weekend, Bolanos, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), said: "Today there is an attempt to establish slavery like that in Nicaragua 130 years ago." This speech, the complete text of which was made available today, was to be read during a national assembly of Nicaraguan businessmen to declare 8 September the "Day of Private Enterprise." However, the assembly was not authorized by the Sandinist government and instead a meeting of provincial business leaders was held under the presidency of Bolanos.

Bolanos presented an expose of what he called "similarities and comparability between the actors, events, national and international attitudes, and attempts to impose slavery in Nicaragua today and during the time of Walker." The COSEP president said that now, as then, citizens are being punished by "the law of the absentees and seizure of property, which are forms of political revenge."

Bolanos said: "Now, as then, internationalists come to Nicaragua on the pretext of helping, but they come mainly to make a profit and seize Nicaragua." Bolanos added: "Now, as then, solidarity committees collect money and make propaganda in favor of the revolution or reforms that are underway in Nicaragua."

Voicing one of his harshest criticisms of Sandinism, Bolanos said: "Now, as then, elections take place. Walker held elections; he was declared president of Nicaragua during elections that some describe as familiar and as honest as the 1984 elections."

Bolanos also compared the reaction of the U.S. press. He said: "The U.S. press immediately acclaimed Walker and the Sandinists liberators of Nicaragua. At some point in time, some correspondents and editorialists began to perceive the concealed truth of the alleged liberators."

Bolanos' speech and the government's prohibition of the businessmen's assembly last Saturday mark a new hardening of relations between the Sandinists and the private sector, according to local observers. President Daniel Ortega said last weekend during the assembly that was prohibited, COSEP was planning "to incorporate internal forces in the Yankee plan to destroy the Sandinist revolution."

For his part, the interior minister said that the leadership of COSEP "is becoming dangerously more politically identified with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN)," the largest organization fighting to topple Sandinism.

ARCE ON FSLN VIEWS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PA060410 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The new constitution of Nicaragua "should be the true expression of what the people have hoped for since the beginning of the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and what they began to forge with the revolutionary victory on 19 July 1979," Commander Bayardo Arce said yesterday. Referring to the appearance at 1100 today of an FSLN delegation before the National Assembly Constitutional Commission, Arce stressed the political will to cooperate in drafting the new constitution. Representatives of all of the political parties have offered their views to the National Assembly.

"We will submit our general views as part of a process to which the parties that comprise the Democratic Coordinating Board, businessmen, and the church have been invited. We have even urged open meetings with all sectors of our people," Commander Arce stated.

He denied that the FSLN is trying to impose its views. "Whoever thinks that the FSLN is trying to impose its views is not thinking correctly and is only trying to manipulate the political situation and form part of the groups that are justifying the aggression against our country, or they unfortunately have a defeatist attitude regarding the meaning of the democratic action of the revolution," said Arce.

"At this stage of the game we are just another voice," said Arce. "Of course, ours is not an unimportant voice, because no one can deny the overwhelming support by the people of the FSLN, nor the fact that it is the ruling party," Arce added. "Our delegates to the National Assembly have clear instructions to be extremely diligent and to gather the views of all the people's sectors," said Arce.

Arce added that the views that the FSLN will present, through Commander Daniel Ortega, FSLN National Directorate Executive Commission coordinator and president of the republic, will help to clarify its views on the country's political situation locally and abroad.

"The importance of our appearance is not just to comply with a duty and a right that the National Assembly has given to each of the political parties in contributing to the contents of the new constitution, but also in the undeniable fact that there is an expectation locally and abroad regarding what the FSLN, as vanguard of the revolution, as the organization which overthrew the Somozist dictatorship, and as the ruling party, thinks about what the new constitution should be," said Arce.

Arce added that in many cases this expectation is manipulated by "the Reagan administration, which says that ours is a totalitarian organization and that there is no democratic will or principles of freedom in the FSLN." This raises doubts among sectors less informed about the country's reality, he noted.

"That is why as we proceed to explain our general position on the constitution, we will be contributing to clarifying what the FSLN thinks about the political process which began 6 years ago in this country," said Arce.

PCN Expresses Views

PA061353 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] The installation of a republican and parliamentarian government in which the National Assembly is the first power of the state, above the executive branch, the formation of a "non-partisan" national armed forces, and a mixed economy that will offer guarantees to the private sector and private property summarizes the views of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] on how the future Nicaraguan constitution should be drafted.

Alejandro Gutierrez and Angel Hernandez, members of the PCN, appeared yesterday before the National Assembly Special Constitutional Commission and presented a 45-page document in which they state their party's "essential principles" in the drafting of the constitution.

Concurring with the views expressed by the PLI [Independent Liberal Party] politicians, the PCN expressed its support for a "national salvation dialogue" to include all the political and "civic" forces of the country, even those that did not participate in the electoral process -- a proposal which the U.S. Government and the Somozist counterrevolution have insisted upon.

According to the members of the PCN, who described themselves as "patriotic and democratic revolutionaries," Nicaraguans "must save the country from greater dangers" with a national program "to defeat foreign interference."

By granting the National Assembly the maximum power, as proposed by the politicians, the president of the republic would be forced to report to and consult with the National Assembly on all his decisions. Under this system, the PCN suggests that the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] be merely an Army "reserve" and not a replacement for the Army, even within the framework of the serious war of aggression being endured by the country.

"Private property must be clearly demarcated and must have full constitutional guarantees," the members of the PCN said in regard to the economic system they want for Nicaragua. Meanwhile, political pluralism would be outlined by a broad national democracy and by presidential, parliamentary, and municipal elections throughout the country.

Contrary to what has been suggested by the other parties opposed to the FSLN, the PCN voiced its support for a complete separation of church and state and church and education. They believe that education must be secular and that the church "must not involve itself in matters of state."

During the question and answer period following the presentation of the PCN's views, FSLN representative Serafin Garcia asked the politicians why their views did not include the principles of anti-imperialism, anti-interventionism, and self-determination. Alejandro Gutierrez said: "Our documents must be read very carefully, because they cannot be grasped in a single hearing."

POLITICAL PARTIES DENY U.S. 'WAR OF AGGRESSION'

PA041531 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The counterrevolutionary position of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] was clearly shown today when it ignored the existence of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Nicaragua. For PLI leader Juan Manuel Gutierrez, the war being waged by the Nicaraguan people has nothing to do with U.S. imperialism's aggression. He described the U.S. Congress' aid to the contras as a government's support for a group of Nicaraguans who have taken up weapons against the FSLN. Gutierrez said that this fact gives the war the character of a civil war and therefore it is not a war of aggression. This position was to some extent endorsed by Edwin Illesca of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD].

In statements this morning at the international press center with regard to the positions of the PLI, PCD, and Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] on the country's new constitution, their representatives were asked how those parties interpret the CIA's participation in the mining of harbors, the violation of the airspace by U.S. spy planes, and a number of actions that show the Reagan administration's interference in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. They maintained their position that these actions do not in any way show that the Nicaraguan people are fighting against a war of aggression. Nevertheless, in another part of their statements, they said they were anti-imperialists, anti-interventionists, and Latin Americanists. In this way, they showed a great contradiction in their positions. In his remarks, Illesca said that in its proposals on the new constitution, the PCD has said that the Armed Forces must be nonpartisan, the defense budget must be made public, and what it described as fascist paramilitary organizations must be eliminated. Here is part of the remarks by Edwin Illesca of the PCD:

[Begin recording] What type of organizations are fascist in this country? An organization is fascist not because it says that it is fascist but because in reality it operates with fascist-style methods. As Humberto Guzman [PPSC leader] said, an organization that does not respect the principles of voluntary membership, of internal democracy, and of autonomy must be described as a fascist organization. I will say it clearly. For example, we think that the organization known as the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] sometimes acts as a fascist-style organization. It does this when it forces residents of a community to belong to the CDS and to attend the CDS meetings.

It acts in a fascist manner when it forces people to participate in specific activities in order to obtain the supply cards that you know about very well. It acts in a fascist manner when it uses its majority strength to attack and harass the residents who do not agree with the ideology or viewpoints of the FSLN. One example is enough. [end recording]

Referring to the relations that Nicaragua should have with the United States, Illesca said:

[Begin recording] As the popular saying goes, once bitten, twice shy. It is true that this country has more than enough reasons to be suspicious about the behavior of the United States. This country just has bad memories with the United States. But nations, like men, cannot live on resentment and misunderstandings. If that were true, the Sandinist government would not have gone to the Manzanillo talks and it would not be promoting a dialogue with the United States. How would real nonalignment be possible? By requesting what all the Nicaraguans want, not only from the United States but all nations of the world: respect for the dignity, sovereignty, and self-determination of the country. [end recording]

Humberto Guzman spoke on behalf of the PPSC. He said that his party is fully convinced of the existence of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Nicaragua and he categorically rejected the other parties' description of the war as a civil war. Here is an excerpt of Guzman's remarks:

[Begin recording] A new international economic order cannot be demanded when one is maintaining a position aligned to one side or another. We think that only by maintaining a truly nonaligned policy can Nicaragua have political maneuvering room to effectively demand a new international economic order. [end recording]

PLI Leader Criticizes Remarks

PA052005 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Constantino Pereira Bernheim [leader of a faction of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI] today said that the PLI faction led by Virgilio Godoy is out of touch with reality. Pereira Bernheim referred to remarks yesterday by Juan Manuel Gutierrez [PLI leader], who denied the existence of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Nicaragua. Pereira Bernheim said the PLI rank and file who supported the party with their votes do not agree with Godoy's views.

[Begin Pereira Bernheim recording] Of course, Gutierrez is just expressing the views of the little dictator of the formal PLI: Virgilio Godoy. You must be either very dishonest or an ass not to realize that we are constantly experiencing an aggression in this country. Of course, everyone agrees and sees that there is a social basis for this aggression. That is something else. But the fact that there is an aggression against this long-suffering country is as evident as daylight. This is one of the concerns of the Contadora Group and the Contadora support group. Even the rightist European parties realize that peace will never be achieved in Nicaragua with this aggression. To say the opposite means that you are out of touch with reality and are missing the mark. These are pretentious remarks by a man who has ambitions based on the past. I do not think they should be given too much importance, because the PLI rank and file, the great majority of men and women who voted and recovered the PLI'S dignity and who legitimized the elections, reject the disgusting remarks of those who usurp a position that morally does not belong to them. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT LIFTS CONTROLS ON FLOW OF CORDOBAS

PA081745 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] In accordance with a decree issued by the Presidency of the Republic, the nation's currency will no longer have to be declared upon entering or leaving the country.

This decree rescinds Decree 1,672 of 22 December 1983 establishing the procedures to be followed regarding national currency entering or leaving the country.

As of 1 August the national currency is no longer subject to any limitations or restrictions.

ARDE SUPPORTS AREA MINISTERS' DECLARATION

PA070423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0312 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- From the mountains in southern Nicaragua, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez has announced the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's (ARDE) support for the joint declaration issued on Wednesday in San Jose by the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

On Wednesday the foreign ministers of the three countries asked the "Lima group" to participate in the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) scheduled for 12 and 13 September in Panama City.

After the San Jose meeting ended, the foreign ministers of the three countries stated that the presence of the "Lima group" (Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay) at the meeting will enable an exchange of ideas during which the views of their governments regarding the Central American situation would be expressed, and "we will present the demands included in the OAS resolution on Nicaragua."

Pastora stated that he is satisfied with the contents of the document issued by the diplomats and that he supports it "on his behalf and on behalf of the ARDE columns struggling in El Rama, Nueva Guinea, Punta Gorda, the San Juan River, and other areas of central and southern Nicaragua."

After recalling that when he left the Nicaraguan Government in 1982 his first actions were "in search of a political solution to the crisis in his country," Pastora added that "we are willing to attend a dialogue with the other political, armed forces of the Nicaraguan opposition that will lead to the achievement of a democratic, pluralist, and representative system through a Nicaraguan reconciliation."

Pastora recalled the commitment "made by the FSLN National Directorate in June 1979 before the 17th OAS General Assembly."

The rebel leader also recalled the Nicaraguan Catholic Church's appeal for a dialogue between the government and the opposition.

Regarding the current stance of the foreign ministers of the three countries, the guerrilla commander said that "it does not differ from ARDE's historical, permanent stance."

"For a year," said Pastora, "we urged a dialogue that would lead to the political fulfillment of what we promised during the struggle against Somoza's military dictatorship, but we resorted to war because the Sandinist directorate closed every political opportunity for the people."

Pastora asked the foreign ministers -- Paz Barnica (Honduras), Castillo Claramount (El Salvador), and Gutierrez (Costa Rica) -- to take this formal commitment to the meeting in Panama City so it can be studied.

ARDE DENIES MEMBERS DISLODGED FROM NUEVA GUINEA

PA091708 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Sep 85 p 32 A

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) has failed in its attempt to dislodge the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) rebels from positions in Nueva Guinea Department [as published]. This was reported yesterday by ARDE's highest military leader, Eden Pastora Gomez, in a broadcast of the clandestind Voice of Sandino monitored in San Jose.

"We will never yield to the enemy here in the mountains nor in view of those who have blocked the aid we need so much," he said in the broadcast.

The station added that the "Cornelio Sequeiria," "Wenceslao Aviles," and "Jose Manuel Olivares" columns successfully halted the government offensive in Nueva Guinea.

It stressed that the insurgents are fighting against the special troops of the Interior Ministry and Battalions for Unconventional Warfare (BLI), most of which are made up of "international mercenaries from Cuba, Chile, Colombia, and El Salvador."

According to the ARDE General Command, the number of enemy casualties is unknown due to the intensity of the battles. Nevertheless, the command stated that in a recent ambush in the area of La Esperancita, a rebel commando group stopped a government vehicle carrying 17 wounded.

According to the source, two paramedics were also traveling in the vehicle, which was permitted to continue after being detained.

The source reported that ARDE exercises "full control over 10,000 square km" where it remains firm, and that it is not willing to yield "a single inch of territory."

It was also reported that since Saturday ARDE has been waging battles with the EPS in the area of La Cruz, 15 km north of San Miguelito near the lake of Nicaragua.

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Result of 'Pressures'

PA101437 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] As a result of the pressures exerted by the U.S. Congress and people, President Ronald Reagan today imposed sanctions on the South African racist regime. The U.S. President signed an executive order banning the sale of computers and nuclear technology to Pretoria as well as all new loans. It also bans the sale of the South African gold coin, the Krugerrand, throughout the United States. However, the U.S. President announced he will veto more stringent economic sanctions against South Africa, should the Congress approve new ones. The measures adopted today by Ronald Reagan are interpreted by observers as a measure that seeks to halt the growing opposition prevailing in the United States and throughout the world for the U.S. constructive engagement policy concerning South Africa. Likewise, observers have voiced the U.S. President's fears in view of the growing violence prevailing in South Africa and the rejections by numerous governments, including some of its allies, of apartheid.

'Maneuver' Against Public Opinion

FL100200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has signed an executive order limiting the approval by Congress of strong measures against the South African Government. Reagan has ratified his intention to use his veto powers if the Senate votes radical sanctions against Pretoria. The executive order signed today in the White House establishes limited economic restrictions only. In an attempt to defend his decision, Reagan said his administration perceives indications of change in South Africa. He then said the Pretoria government is not authoritarian, and we will maintain our policy of constructive engagement to be able to continue to exercise our influence there. These words express Reagan's unholy alliance with the racist government and his willful blindness to the state of official violence that rules that nation. The document the President signed today is only a maneuver to delay the imposition of energetic measures against South Africa as is demanded by American public opinion.

Anti-Apartheid Group Comments

FL101201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Sources from an anti-apartheid movement confirmed in London that the measures announced by the United States in reference to the Pretoria regime are a joke to the black majority population, which is discriminated against in South Africa. Sources indicated the measures announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan are intended to align the pressure exerted over the White House by U.S. public opinion in reference to its support of the racist South African regime.

LETTER TO UN SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE

FL110056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In a letter addressed to the UN Security Council and General Assembly, Alberto Velasco San Jose, Cuban ambassador ad interim to the United Nations, has expressed Cuban solidarity with the men, women, and children who are fighting day after day in defense of their legitimate rights in South Africa. The document states that the U.S. policy of so-called constructive engagement is nothing more than a hidden form of imperialism to continue using the Pretoria government as a military gendarmerie in the area, maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia, and delay Namibian independence.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS U.S. OFFICE SUPPORTING CONTRAS

PA092110 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who does not hide his intention to destroy the Sandinist revolution, has taken another step on his path of aggressions against Nicaragua. This new step is the appointment of Robert Werner as head of an office that from now on will be in charge of transferring to former Somozist guards the millions that Washington has offered them.

Without any declaration of war or a break in diplomatic relations, Reagan is again making evident his arrogance and his visceral hatred for the Nicaraguan revolution with this new aggressive step that has been squeezed into an artificial dress of legality. Werner, the man who will be caring for the mercenaries from now on, was the U.S. ambassador to Suriname from 1982 to 1984. Prior to this he engaged in supposed diplomatic work in the Middle East in support of Zionism.

It is not too difficult to imagine from where this person came. Now, as a U.S. public official, he is responsible for spilling innocent blood in a country that is hundreds of miles from the White House.

Many observers have been recalling Indochina since this grotesque Yankee government decision was announced. In Vietnam, Washington slowly passed from the role of main adviser of the regimes in power to become the direct aggressor and big loser. The growing involvement of Reagan in the Central American conflict, his refusal to talk as a way to resolve the problems of the area, and his rejection of the efforts of the Contadora Group -- which are being supported in an organized fashion by other countries of the area -- serve to create a vision of a new Vietnam, this time in his hemisphere.

The shameless procedure of creating official entities to channel support for bands of assassins leads to no other end. The imperial appetites of the group of maniacs quartered in the White House could produce a repeat of the bitter days of the Yankee meddling in Indochina, when caskets covered with the flag of the stars and stripes were a common happening in many U.S. air bases, and all this for an unjust, and therefore lost-from-the-beginning, cause.

The creation of an office to further intervene in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua and uselessly seek the defeat of Sandinism makes evident Washington's scorn toward our nations, which it considers, as it considered Vietnam, barbarians and incompetents that only understand force. This is not a new formula. Something similar to this was plotted to overthrow the government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954. A similar entity also emerged with the objective of overthrowing the Cuban revolution.

Anyhow, nothing else could be expected from a state where Congress approves millions of dollars to finance terrorists who operate in Honduran and Costa Rican territory against an independent nation with a legitimate government elected by the people.

Reagan has stated openly that his intention in supporting the Nicaraguan-born counter-revolutionaries is to overthrow the current structures of Nicaragua. There is nothing more clear and shameless than this. In view of this outlook of an increased Central American conflict and direct U.S. participation in a war promoted by the irrational U.S. leaders, the U.S. people must play a most important role to stop the war. At the same time, the Central American people will be, with their heroic resistance, a determining factor that will defeat the brutal aspirations of those who have in their otherwise empty heads the fixed idea of leading Latin America and the rest of the world to a useless holocaust.

MORE ON OUTCOME OF NONALIGNED MEETING IN ANGOLA

Melendez Praises Declaration

F1101806 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said the document approved by the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement represents their victory in the struggle to establish a new international economic order. Melendez, member of the Cuban delegation to the recently concluded Launda conference, stressed the declaration's importance which is a good base for the deliberations at the next summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meeting Termed 'Triumph'

PA080407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Report by special correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez from Luanda -- recorded]

[Text] Now that the closing session of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, held this week at the Palace of Congresses in Launda and attended by more than 120 delegations, is only hours away, the diplomatic success of Angola in the happy conclusion of the forum becomes evident as does the movement's victory because it leaves here strengthened to face new battles.

For those countries, especially South Africa and the United States, that laid bets on the failure of the Luanda meeting because of the alleged lack of material basis and political and military security, each day since Monday must have seemed like years. The leaders of those two nations, which act as allies in the international concert, never thought that a country like Angola, attacked and harassed since before its independence, could organize a meeting of the importance of the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

For this reason, Angola's triumph is twofold: first, because it was able to organize and direct the most important meeting that the Nonaligned Movement has held since its seventh summit; and second, because of the immediate results of this historical Luanda meeting that translate into the stability of the movement that has already approved the host country for the next summit, and in the unity and solidarity that prevailed at this meeting.

For the Nonaligned Movement, which already groups more than 100 nations of 4 continents, the Luanda meeting presented a challenge. To come here, to the border of apartheid, when the Pretoria regime is facing the worst crisis in its history, was a necessity. The South African racists and the North American imperialists had to be told that despite its heterogenousness, the Nonaligned Movement, soon to celebrate its 25th anniversary in the struggle for the peoples of the Third World, has not weakened but rather has strengthened with time and that many of the problems that made these countries meet in Belgrade in 1961 still remain to be resolved.

CASTRO INVITES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI FOR SEP VISIT

F1101138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] At the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Poland's highest leader Wojciech Jaruzelski will travel to Cuba during the second half of this month. The first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic will make an official and cordial visit to Cuba.

UN CONGRESS IN MILAN ACCEPTS DEBT PROPOSAL

F1100336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Cuban proposal that the problem of the foreign debt and the need for a new international economic order be included among the final documents of the seventh UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Delinquents was approved by consensus.

When Dr Juan Escalona, minister of justice and Central Committee member, returned yesterday from Milan, Italy, where the congress was held, he underscored how important it is for the United Nations to speak the language of the Third World countries. Escalona explained that during the congress many countries pointed out the need for a new international economic order as a way for nations overwhelmed by foreign debt to progress. The chief of the Cuban delegation described how the proposal was approved by consensus at the UN congress although the U.S. delegation tried to invalidate it.

Dr Juan Escalona, minister of justice, stressed the desire for consensus that existed during the entire congress in Milan, Italy, despite the opposition of Western Europe and the United States.

Of the subjects that were debated, Dr Juan Escalona mentioned the new dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in developing countries. When the congress discussed the final document, the Cuban delegation, supported by 23 countries, proposed that as a part of the basic strategy to prevent crime, the factors that cause crime be eliminated. The text proposed in the seventh UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Delinquents includes as causes of crime: unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, misery, racial discrimination including apartheid, and other conditions that mainly affect the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

LAOTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

F1100214 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] This morning Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Revolutionary Party of Laos and minister of foreign affairs of that nation, arrived in this capital. The Laotian minister of foreign affairs is paying an official visit to Cuba at the invitation of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations. The Laotian leader was received at the airport by Comrade Jose Raul Viera Linares, first vice minister of foreign relations.

NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

F1102358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received His Excellency Manuel Orestes Nieto de Casa , who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama in Cuba. Jose R. Viera Linares, Cuban minister of foreign relations ad interim, participated in the ceremony.

GOVERNMENT, IMF REVIEW 1984 STANDBY ACCORD

FL102326 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug pp 1, 13

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpts] The IMF will release $20 million next month of a total of $40 million programmed for the remainder of 1985. Yesterday, the Dominican Government and the IMF began a review of the standby agreement signed in 1984 that runs through April 1986. It has been announced that the government and the IMF began yesterday to discuss the limits on government spending, especially that of the so-called decentralized institutions, through December 1985. According to data obtained in the National Palace by this newspaper, the IMF mission has expressed its concern to the government over the increase in spending by the decentralized institutions. It has been stated that the higher salaries the government is paying at the present time cannot be paid in January 1986 unless the Congress approves new tax laws that will raise the nearly RD$245 million needed to pay the higher salaries. The source explained that if the government pays these salary increases without the tax laws being approved, the contingency agreement with the IMF could become inoperative, which would nullify the renegotiation of the foreign debt with international banking institutions and the bilateral negotiations with the Paris Club.

Changes Feared to Aggravate Crisis

FL091600 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The new adjustments announced for the following year by the IMF representative in the Dominican Republic will aggravate the economic crisis that prevades the nation, said a labor union. The confederation [words indistinct] indicate the adjustment measures imposed by the IMF damages the workers' right to life and added that each time the adjustment program has been evaluated, everything has been complied with to the letter indicating [words indistinct] for the people. In addition, the fact that President Salvador Jorge Blanco and his economic team have met with the Dominican Republic's IMF representative indicates [words indistinct]. The new adjustments will aggravate the economic crisis experienced by the workers. [Words indistinct] will call on all the workers unions of the country to be alert to the government-IMF agreement.

NAJRI ANNOUNCES APPROVAL OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS

FL062206 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 Aug p 4

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpts] Secretary of State of Industry and Commerce Jose Antonio Najri announced yesterday that agricultural and industrial projects have been approved with a programmed investment of RD$246 million, of which RD$114 million have been carried out in the last 2 years. He also announced that tomorrow the government will sign a donation agreement with the U.S. AID for RD$6 million for a program to promote investment during a 3-year period. Najri spoke at a press conference held in the conference room of the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce, announcing that tomorrow about 40 new investment studies and projects will be presented under the auspices of the Interinstitutional Committee for the Identification of Investment Opportunities (Ciproin). Najri also announced that tomorrow at 1800 the offices of the Council to Promote Foreign Investment will be inaugurated. This organization will replace the Office to Promote New Foreign Investments. During the inauguration ceremony, the donation agreement will be signed with U.S. AID in the presence of President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

BAHAMAS

IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HAITI

FL102030 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Governments of the Bahamas and Haiti have signed an immigration agreement. The agreement was signed on September 2 in Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, by officials of both governments. Tourism and Foreign Affairs Minister the Honorable Clement Maynard heading the Bahamas delegation.

Here are some details on that agreement: Haiti has agreed to the return of its nationals now working or living illegally in the Bahamas, with certain exceptions, and to assist in the recruitment of Haitians who wish to emigrate and enter the Bahamas legally, to receive work permits in certain categories of employment.

Mr. Maynard said his government is pleased with the agreement, and he gave his pledge that Haitians now residing in the Bahamas would be dealt with fairly and humanely as the repatriation procedure gets under way.

Negotiations between the two countries on immigration and other matters began in Nassau last January with Mr Maynard and the Honorable A. Loftus Roker, minister of national security, heading the Bahamian delegation. In the intervening period, communications between the two nations resulted in drafting the text of the treaty signed on September 2 by Mr Maynard and the Honorable Jean-Robert Estime, Haiti's foreign minister.

The treaty stipulates that Haitians illegally resident in the Bahamas who arrived before December 31, 1980, and who have no criminal record shall receive legal status provided that they were working when the agreement was signed or they are married to Bahamian citizens of they won real estate in the Bahamas.

In regard to illegal Haitian immigrants arriving after December 31, 1980, the Bahamian Government shall examine its requirements for Haitian labor and shall regularize the status of the Haitians whose employment skills are needed and also those who are married to Bahamian citizens.

Repatriation and resettlement of aliens not qualifying for residence shall be accomplished under humanitarian conditions.

Mr (Carlton Wright), the Bahamanian charge d'affaires and consul general now resident in Port au Prince, shall issue visas which the treaty stipulates are required by all Haitian nationals entering the Bahamas legally. Visas are also required by Bahamians entering Haiti.

Controlling Haitian immigration to the Bahamas will be accomplished by limiting the number of vessels authorizations to sail between Haiti and the Bahamas and by establishing a schedule of voyages. Under the treaty, sea captains must receive advance approval from the Bahamian Council on the advice of the Haitian Government, provided that they abide by Bahamian law and that their vessels meet seaworthy requirements of the Bahamas Immigration Vessels Restriction Regulations of 1980.

The parties to the treaty agree to limit ports of embarkation to Port de Paix, Cap Haitien, and Port au Prince, with the provision that other ports may be added by joint consent.

The contracting parties agree that illegal immigrants possessing property in the Bahamas will benefit from the protection of the Bahamian Government in like manner as Bahamian nations, subject to the law and the Constitution of the Bahamas.

Mr Maynard said that the treaty, in his opinion, is an historic document insomuch as it sets firm parameters for the control of illegal immigration while at the same time showing concern and compassion for human beings who are caught in a socioeconomic trap which is not [words indistinct]. It is the hope, the minister said, that other countries of the region and in the international community will follow the initiative of goodwill demonstrated by the Bahamas and Haiti.

HAITI

DUVALIER REPLACES THREE CABINET MEMBERS

PA110445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Port au Prince, 10 Sep (AFP) -- President Jean-Claude Duvalier tonight carried out a limited reshuffling of his cabinet. A minister of state and two ministers lost their respective posts in the government. One of them is Roger Lafontant, minister of state for interior and national defense, who was replaced by Francois Guillaume, former first adviser to the Supreme Court of Accounts [Corte Suprema de Cuentas] and former ambassador to the Dominican Republic. The other two are Arnold Blain, minister of social affairs, who was replaced by Herve Denis, a career diplomat, and Gerard Dorcely, minister of national education, who was replaced by Emmanuel Fils-Aime, director of the Superior Normal School of Port au Prince.

The other ministers of state within the Haitian Government, Jean-Marie Chanoine of the Presidency, Frantz Merceron of economy, and Theodore Achille of justice, will remain in their ministerial posts as well as Jean-Robert Estime, minister of foreign affairs.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SPONSORING NEW PARTY

FL102130 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 Aug pp 1, 10

[By Pedro Julio Sanchez]

[Excerpt] The Haitian Embassy in Santo Domingo has categorically denied reports by international press agencies that the Government of Haiti is attempting to organize a party.

In a press communique issued yesterday, the embassy said "the information disseminated by EFE and UPI says the chief of police of Haiti is involved in the purported creation of the Progressive National Party although he has played no part whatsoever in the process that leads to the recognition of a party."

The communique says further that "the reports published in certain newspapers concerning the intention of creating a Progressive National Party in Puerto Principe are incorrect. Neither the government nor the Haitian chief of police intend to set up such a party. Quite the contrary is true. A militant group of Duvalier supporters have written the Haitian head of state to inform him of their decision to form an organization named the Progressive National Party."